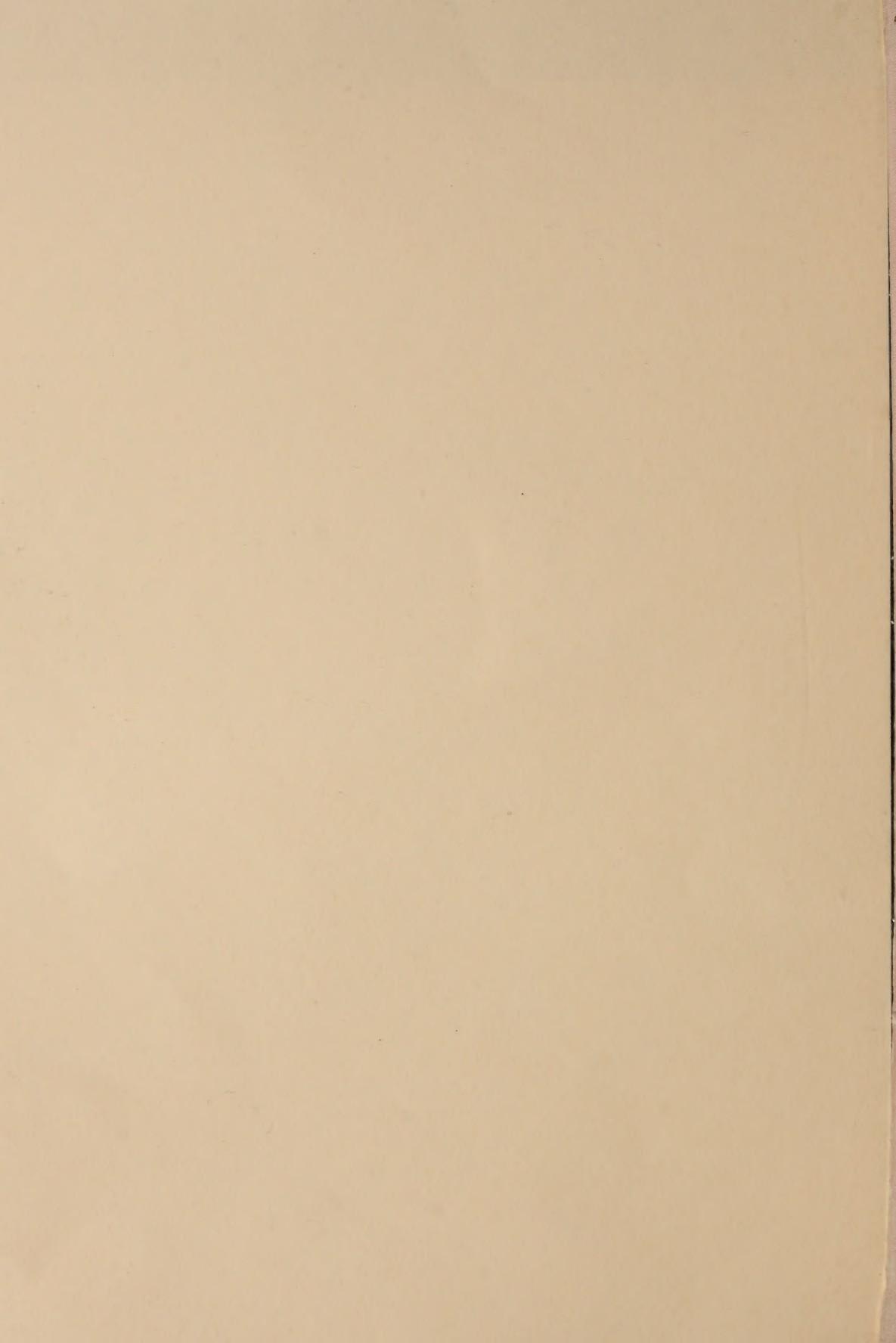


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Descriptive Catalogue

WOOD'S HIGH GRADE SEEDS

AND GUIDE FOR THE FARM AND GARDEN.

1902



CANNAS, GLADIOLI,
DAHLIAS, TUBEROSES.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL



PARIS EXPOSITION 1900

T.W. WOOD & SONS

SEED GROWERS & MERCHANTS.

RICHMOND, VA. U.S.A.

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Established 1840.

J. F. JACKSON, Editor.

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THE OLDEST AND BEST AGRICULTURAL PAPER PUBLISHED IN THE SOUTH.

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If you will kindly send us the names and addresses of any friends or neighbors likely to purchase Seeds, we will take pleasure in mailing them our Catalogue.

If you will kindly send us the names and addresses of any friends or neighbors likely to purchase Seeds, we will take pleasure in mailing them our Catalogue.

Our New Year's Greeting

To Our Friends and Patrons.

Another year has rolled around, and we have pleasure in presenting our Twenty-second Annual Catalogue, and thanking our customers for their hearty recommendations and liberal patronage, which has resulted in a steady and constant increase in our business. We appreciate this, and we assure our customers that we shall always endeavor to merit their patronage and support by supplying them with the very best seeds that it is possible to obtain at as reasonable prices as first-class seeds can be sold.

Quality is always our first consideration, and our aim and efforts have always been for a continuous improvement in the quality and strains of the seeds that we send out. Our catalogue is carefully re-written every year, and practical, up-to-date experience and information is given as to the most profitable crops and the best methods of growing them. Gardeners, truckers and farmers will find our catalogue a most valuable reference book all through the year.

On our seed farms and in our trial grounds thousands of dollars are expended in testing and growing the very best seeds it is possible to grow. By our experiments we are enabled to save our customers much expense and loss from planting varieties not adapted to our Southern soil and climate, and to give our customers the most reliable descriptions and information about all seeds.

Our office, store, and warehouse facilities for the proper conduct of our business are not surpassed by those of any seed firm in this country, and we are enabled to give the most prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to us.

We shall at any time take pleasure in answering any inquiries about seeds, and respectfully solicit the continuation of your patronage and support.

Hoping that the New Year will bring an increased measure of prosperity and happiness to all our friends and customers, we remain,

Yours very truly,

T. W. WOOD & SONS.

GENERAL INFORMATION AND TERMS OF SALE.

HOW TO SEND MONEY. Money can safely be sent by bank check, post-office order, express money order, registered letter, or express. Postage stamp remittances in small amounts are also satisfactory.

QUICK FREIGHT SHIPMENTS. Richmond is the best distributing point in the South, railroads radiating in every direction giving prompt and efficient service and low freight rates, so that customers can depend on having their orders filled promptly and delivered without delay.

SEEDS BY EXPRESS. By special agreement, the express companies will carry seeds and plants from Richmond to all points in the South at a rate of twenty per cent. less than usual merchandise rates.

In Virginia the rate on five pounds or less to any point in the State is 25 cents; on fifty pounds or less, 50 cents; more than fifty pounds, one-and-one-half times the freight rate (not released) on the same class of goods.

SEEDS BY MAIL POSTAGE PAID. We pay the postage on packets, ounces and quarter-pounds. When ordering in larger quantities to be sent by mail, add for postage 10 cents per pound or pint, 15 cents per quart, except on Onion sets, postage on which is 10 cents per quart.

PREMIUMS. Don't forget that for every \$1.00 remitted for seeds in packets and ounces you can order 50 cents worth extra. Thus, for \$1.00 remitted, order \$1.50 worth; for \$2.00 remitted, order \$3.00 worth, and so on. **This applies to packets and ounces only.**

WOOD'S PACKET SEEDS are extra large, well filled packets, containing, in most instances, two or three times the quantity of seeds contained in the half-size, poorly-filled packets and commission seeds sold throughout the country. We believe in supplying liberal-sized packets of best seeds at reasonable prices.

PRICES OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS, SEED GRAIN, SEED POTATOES, and other field seeds are constantly fluctuating. The prices given in this catalogue are those ruling at the time this is issued in January. We will take pleasure at any time in quoting prices on request, or will always fill any orders entrusted to us at as low prices as possible for first-class seeds.

ABOUT WARRANTING SEEDS. While we exercise the greatest care to have all seeds pure and reliable, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter connected with the goods we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once, and any money that has been paid for them will be refunded. Every order received for articles in this catalogue will be executed on these conditions only.

GARDEN AND FARM CALENDAR.

The directions given here apply to those sections where the climate is about the same as Richmond. For other sections allowance must be made according as they are earlier or later.

January.

Send in your order for **WOOD'S SEEDS** as early as possible, so that you will have them on hand as the sowing seasons come round. Prepare hot-beds and sow in same early Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Cauliflower and Onion. Farther South early sowing of Peas and Radishes can be made in the open ground. Prepare land for Potatoes. Top dress Asparagus beds with manure, also giving an application of salt or kainit. Cut poles and stakes for Pole Beans and Peas. Sow Pansy and other flower seeds in hot-beds for later transplanting.

For the Farm.—Canada Field Peas are about the only farm seeds that can safely be sown in this month, although if the weather is open every opportunity should be taken to prepare land for Grasses and Clovers and other crops to be put in later.

February.

Sow in hot-beds or cold frames early Cabbage, Cauliflower, Beet, Onion, Lettuce, Radish; and in hot-beds sow Egg Plant, Tomato and Pepper. The last of the month sow in open ground early Peas, Spring Kale, Beets, Spinach, Carrot, Celery, Radish and Parsley. Set out Onion Sets, Horse Radish roots and hardy Lettuce plants. Early plantings of Potatoes can be made. Hardy flower seeds can be forwarded either by sowing in hot-beds or in pots and boxes in the house for later transplanting. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass, the earlier in the spring this is sown the better.

For the Farm.—Prepare plant beds and put in Tobacco seed. Sow Canada Field Peas and Oats, and towards the end of the month, Grass and Clover Seeds can safely be put in. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for sheep grazing.

March.

This is the active month for sowing all kinds of hardy seeds, and the sooner most of them are sown the better, if the weather is favorable. We name them in the order in which they should be sown, viz.: Garden Peas in varieties for succession, Cauliflower, Early Cabbage seed, Onion, Celery, Spinach, Leek, Parsley, Lettuce, Radish, Beet, Asparagus, Carrot, Parsnip, Salsify, etc. Under glass, sow Tomato, Pepper, and Egg-Plant seed, Plant Irish Potatoes, Asparagus and Rhubarb roots, Onion Sets, etc. Set out Cauliflower, Cabbage, Onions, and Lettuce plants, from hot-beds, after they have been hardened by leaving the glass open at night. Sow Herbs in a warm border. Prepare Melon, Cucumber and Squash hills for later planting. Sow the hardy kinds of flower seeds, as they will flower earlier. Sow Lawn Grass Seed.

For the Farm.—Sow Winter and Spring Oats, Canada Field Peas with Oats, Clover seed, Grass seeds of all sorts, Tobacco seed. Plant Artichoke for hogs. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape.

April.

Plant Early Potatoes. Sow Cabbage, Lettuce and Tomato in open ground for succession. Sow Beets, Celery, Carrot, Salsify, Parsnip, Onion, Radish, Spring Kale, Asparagus, Globe Artichoke, Parsley, Mangel Wurzels and Herbs. Put out Cabbage plants, Onion Sets and Asparagus Roots; bed Sweet Potatoes; plant early Corn, Garden Peas, Snap Beans, and late in the month Cucumber, Squash, Watermelon and Cantaloupe can be planted. Vine Seeds are tender, so should the weather be cold or wet, defer planting till May. Lawn Grass Seed can also be sown any time this month, but the earlier the better. Sow hardy Flower Seeds, and after the middle of the month the half hardy kinds can also be sown, and Dahlias, Gladiolus and Cannas Bulbs set out.

For the Farm.—Sow Clover and Grass Seeds, but get them in as early as you can. Later in the month sow Mangel Wurzels for stock; plant Corn, Cotton, Chufas, Peanuts, etc.

May.

Most of the tender seeds can be sown this month. We name the seeds in the order of their hardness: Asparagus seed can yet be sown, likewise Carrot, Salsify, Parsley, Beet, Pole and Snap Beans, Sugar Corn, and Tomato of all kinds. Plant Black-eye Peas, Lima Beans, Squash, Cucumber, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Okra and Pumpkin seed. Late Cabbage seed can be sown this month to make plants for setting out for fall use. Set out plants of Tomato, Pepper, Strawberry, Sweet Potato and Egg-Plant. Sow flower seeds and plant flowering bulbs.

For the Farm.—Plant Sugar Beets and Mangel Wurzel for winter feeding of stock. All the Sorghums, Millets and Fodder plants can be sown; likewise Cow Peas, Soja, Navy and Tree Beans. Chufas or Earth Almonds should be planted now, likewise Corn, Peanuts and Cotton. Set out Tobacco plants.

June.

Set out Cabbage, Tomato, Egg-Plant, Pepper and Sweet Potato plants. Sow Tomato for late crop, likewise Late Cabbage and Cauliflower for winter use. Plant Okra, Watermelon, Cantaloupe, Cucumber, Squash and Pumpkin for late use, and Snap and Pole Beans and Sweet Corn for succession. Plant Late Potatoes for winter use.

For the Farm.—Sow the Millets, Cow Peas, Sorghum, Soja Beans, Navy Beans, and plant Late Corn. Mangel Wurzel Beets can yet be sown for stock, but the seed should be soaked twenty-four hours before sowing.

July.

Plant Snap Beans for succession and Sugar Corn for late roasting ears. Set out Late Cabbage plants for winter use, likewise Celery plants. This is the best month to sow Ruta Bagas, but they can also be sown in August. Sow early Turnips. Plant Cucumbers for pickling and table, and Lat: Potatoes for winter use.

For the Farm.—Sow German or Hungarian Millet for hay or fodder; likewise Corn in drills for ensilage or fodder. Buckwheat can be sown for bees, as an improver of the soil, and for grain. Plant Navy Beans, Black, Black-eye and Whippoorwill Peas. Sow Crimson Clover at the last working of Corn or Cotton. Sow Dwarf Essex Rape for sheep and cattle grazing.

August.

This month is often a period of drought, and the best way to retain the moisture in the soil for your growing crop is to keep it loose and well worked. Always remember that good cultivation is essential to success. Continue planting Snap Beans for the table and pickles. If any Cabbage plants remain unplanted, put out at once; likewise Celery plants. Trim off the tops of Celery before planting, if the plants are large. Sow Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas sown this month yield a good fall crop. Sow Spinach and Kale. Finish sowing Ruta Bagas seed. All kinds of Turnip seeds can be sown during the month.

For the Farm.—Crimson Clover is one of the best crops grown, and should be sown on every vacant place where crops have been cleared off; if it is not required for feed, it will improve the soil equal to manure when turned under. Rye and Barley should be sown for fall and winter grazing, and afterwards will make a crop of grain. Sow Vetch and Rape, and towards the end of the month Grass and Clover seeds can safely be put in.

September.

Our Fall Catalogue, issued during August, gives full information about all seeds and bulbs for fall sowing, mailed free upon request. Sow Lettuce, early Cabbage, Cauliflower and Onion for transplanting in November. Sow the Cabbage late in the month, otherwise they may go to seed. Put out Onion Sets. Sow Winter Radishes, Spinach, Turnips, Mustard, Corn Salad and Kale. Dutch Bulbs, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., can be planted towards the end of the month. Sow Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass. Nothing adds more to the attractiveness and beauty of a home than a nicely kept green lawn.

For the Farm.—Sow Crimson Clover as early in the month as convenient, though any time during the month will do; it makes fine winter grazing and hay. Land will be greatly improved by growing this crop. Winter Oats will do well sown this month, as they will get well rooted before winter. Sow all kinds of Grass and Clover seeds and Winter and Sand Vetch. Continue to sow Barley and Rye, as they are useful for winter grazing as well as for grain.

October.

Put out Onion Sets. Sow Cabbage (early sorts), Turnips for Salad, Kale, Mustard, Spinach and Lettuce. Towards the end of the month set out Cabbage and Lettuce plants to stand out during the winter. Sow Lawn Grass Seed. Fall seeding does better than spring seeding. Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, etc. Sow Pansy seed in cold frames for spring plants.

For the Farm.—All kinds of Grass and Clover seeds can be sown this month, but the earlier Clover seed is put in the better. Sow Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Vetches. If you have not received a copy of our Fall Catalogue giving full information in regard to these crops send for same at once.

November.

Sow Lettuce and early varieties of Cabbage in cold frames. Set out Cabbage and Lettuce plants. Lawn Grass Seed can yet be sown, but the earlier it is put in the better. All kinds of Flowering Bulbs set out in the fall can be put in this month. Potatoes can also be planted now to come in the spring but require to be planted deeper than spring planted seed. Send for our special circular giving full information.

For the Farm.—Wheat, Rye, Barley, Vetches, Timothy and Herds Grass seed can yet be sown, but the earlier they are put in the better. Sow Canada Field Peas.

December.

Cabbage and Lettuce can be sown towards the end of the month in hot-beds or cold frames, and Beets, Radish and Lettuce can be forced for winter use. The winter growing of Lettuce in hot-beds usually proves very profitable and satisfactory. Early potatoes can be planted in open w- after up to Christmas. Send for special circular telling about the advantages of the late fall and winter planting of potatoes. Canada Field Peas can also be sown, but when seeded during the winter should be put in deeper than usual.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

In their proper seasons, we will have large quantities of all the plants listed below, well grown and stocky, and all grown from the very best seeds. Purchasers may rely upon having their orders filled the day after received, the weather permitting. They will be packed in moss, and will carry long distances. **Plants by mail are at purchaser's risk.** No charge for packing, etc. To avoid lying over in express office on Sunday, no plants will be shipped on Saturday unless specially ordered.

If to be mailed, add 5 cents per dozen, 15 cents per 100 for postage.

Early Cabbage Plants. Ready January, February, March, April, and in November for fall planting. Per 100, 30c.; 1,000, \$2.50.

Late Cabbage Plants. Ready June, July, and August. Price per 100, 25c.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Tomato Plants. Ready April, May, June and July. Hot-bed plants per dozen, 10c.; 100, 35c.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, large and stocky, per dozen, 15c.; 100, 75c.; 1,000, \$6.00.

Cauliflower Plants. Ready January, February and March, and for late planting during July and August. Price per 100, 50c.; 1,000, \$4.

Celery Plants. Ready June, July and August. Per 100, 35c.; 1,000, \$3.

Lettuce Plants. Ready February, March, April, October and November. Per 100, 25c.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Egg Plants. Ready May and June. Per doz. 20c.; 100, \$1.00.

Sweet Potato Plants. Ready May and June. Per 100, 25c.; 1,000, \$2.00.

Pepper Plants. Ready May and June. Per doz., 20c.; 100, \$1. **Hop Plants,** 25c. each; \$2 per doz.

Sage Roots, 10c. each; 75c. per doz. **Thyme Roots,** 10c. each; 75c. per doz.

Horse Radish Roots, doz. 20c.; 100, 60c. **Rhubarb Roots,** strong roots, 10c. each; \$1.00 per doz.

Buyers of large quantities will please write for special prices.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS. We only offer the best in Strawberries—varieties that have been thoroughly tested in the South and have been found to succeed and do well. Lack of space prevents full descriptions here. We will take pleasure in sending special **Strawberry Circular**, giving full descriptions and special information in regard to their culture, etc., to any one upon request. The varieties we can furnish are as follows:

BEST VARIETIES FOR HOME USE AND PRIVATE GARDEN.

Excelsior, Brandywine, Brunette, William Belt, New York, Aroma, and Bubach.

FOR MARKET AND SHIPPING PURPOSES the best varieties are :

Excelsior, Lady Thompson, Clyde, Gandy, and Bubach.

FOR NEAR-BY MARKET, Howell's, Aroma, and Seaford are also desirable sorts.

Prices of all varieties, 25c. per dozen; 60c. per 100. \$3.50 per thousand. Special prices on large lots. The 1,000 rate only applies where not less than 500 of any one kind are ordered; assorted kinds ordered in less quantity than 500 are charged at the 100 rates.

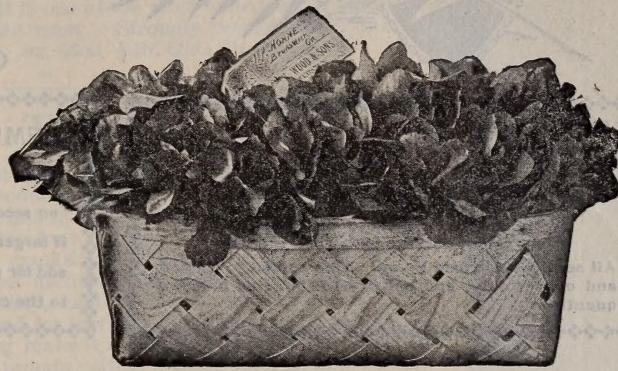
COLD FRAMES AND HOT BEDS.

It is not necessary, in the vicinity of Richmond and farther South, except in mountainous districts, to use hot-beds so generally or to generate as much heat as in the North and West. Our genial climate makes it unnecessary to grow Cabbage, Cauliflower, Lettuce, and other cold-natured plants in hot-beds, as they will do well in cold frames and succeed nicely with the protection that the cold frame affords. The best way to grow these varieties for the earliest setting out is to sow the seed in cold frames in November. If, however, it is desired to sow in mid-winter, it would be advisable to start the seed in gentle hot-beds in January or February. Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper, Sweet Potato, and other tender plants of course require some heat from manure as well as the protection of the glass, but Tomato or any hardier seeds sown in March will do very well in cold frames without any bottom heat. A great variety of early vegetables are also grown in hot-beds and cold frames, such as Radish, Lettuce, Bean Cucumbers, etc., and under careful management these crops prove very profitable. To the private gardener it is a very great satisfaction to have these vegetables fresh during the winter, when otherwise they would not be able to obtain them.

BUILDING COLD FRAMES. Choose a situation fully exposed to the sun and protected from the northwest winds and sufficiently elevated to give good drainage. Drive 2 x 3 inch stakes at the corners, to which nail the boards, the width of the bed to be six feet, the length depending upon the number of sash to be used—the sash usually measure three by six feet. Every three feet run a bar across the frame upon which to slide the sash and give the frame support. The back of the frame should be 14 to 18 inches high, the front 8 to 10 inches high, giving the sash sufficient slant to carry off rain and receive the sun's rays to best advantage; this also gives the proper height above the seed bed.

SOIL AND TEMPERATURE. Good light soil should be used, but it is best not to have it rich, otherwise plants may suffer if transplanted to poorer ground than the soil in the frames. Fresh air must be given, except in excessively cold weather, by either raising the sash or sliding it, according to the outside temperature. In severely cold weather, especially at night, the glass should be covered with mats, straw or pine tags to give protection.

TO MAKE HOT-BEDS. To make hot-beds it is necessary to use fresh, hot stable manure, and to mix it with about one-fourth its bulk of leaves. Spread out the manure or mixture and sprinkle it well with water, and pile up a few days, until it begins to ferment; then throw the soil out of the frames to a depth of twelve inches or more and spread in the manure or mixture and trample it and water it well, and cover with about six inches of soil; then put on the sash for two or three days, until it becomes a little heated, when seeds of tender plants can be sown. On cold nights and during severe weather cover the glass with mats, straw or pine tags to give protection.



T. WOOD & SONS.

SEEDS OF SPECIAL MERIT

PREMIUMS ON PACKETS AND OUNCES.

At catalogue rates, customers can select—
\$1.50 worth for each \$1.00 remitted;
65 cts. worth for each 50 cts. remitted;
or six 5-cent packets for 25 cts. remitted.

All sent postage paid by us. This applies to packets and ounces only, and not to seeds ordered in larger quantities.

REMEMBER, WE PAY THE POSTAGE

on seeds at packet, ounce and quarter-pound rates.
If larger quantities are ordered to be sent by mail, add for postage 8 cts. per pound, or 15 cts. per quart, to the catalogue price.

CLAUDIT PEAS.

A new large podded extra early wrinkled pea, of the Gradus or Prosperity type. Makes pods equally as large as the Gradus, containing seven or eight large peas of the richest flavor. It has an advantage over the Gradus, however, in that it is several days earlier in maturity. It is pronounced by those who have tested it to be the finest and most remarkable early pea yet introduced. As early as the smooth extra early kinds; pods much larger and more productive. The vines grow 2½ to 3 feet high. We strongly recommend this new variety, both to private gardeners and truckers, believing it will prove to be one of the best and most satisfactory peas in cultivation. Pkt. 10c.; pint, 30c.; quart, 50c.

Jones Stringless White Wax Beans.

This grand, absolutely stringless bean is the result of five years' systematic cross-breeding of the best known wax varieties. It will without doubt become one of the most popular of the wax varieties now grown, combining points never before obtained in its true stringless wax pod. It is of true bush type, free from any tendency to form runners. Strong growth, with medium tall stocky foot-stalk and compact, bushy tops, which are a mass of white blossoms from the ground to the top. Absolutely rust proof. Nearly a week earlier than any strain of the Black Wax. Poda form very quickly, and are long, perfectly round, and exceptionally solid; of a light yellow color, perfectly stringless in all stages of growth, showing no coarseness, even when past their prime, and retaining their brittleness and fine table quality when nearly matured. When ripe the beans are white, medium size, round and plump, and will sell easily at the top market price as dry beans. In summing up the different good qualities, the originator claims that more bushels per acre of green pods can be picked than from any other wax bean, and if left to ripen, a larger yield of dry beans can be harvested than from the ordinary White Navy bean. Can also be planted later in the season than other kinds, with the certainty of a crop. Price: Per pkt. 10c.; pint, 20c.; quart, 35c.; ½ peck, \$1.00; peck, \$1.75.

CADDO CO., S. C., Nov. 20, 1901.—I have been planting cantaloupes for early market, and find your Extra Hanover far superior to any of the varieties tested. Have bought seed from you the past two years, and can most heartily recommend them.

IREDELL CO., N. C., March 1, 1901.—I have used your seeds for several years, and prefer them to all others.

BUR COMBE CO., N. C., Jan. 17, 1901.—It pleases me to see the high reputation your seeds are meritoriously gaining.



Cumberland Cucumber.

The best pickling cucumber known. This was originated by one of the largest cucumber growers in this country. It is of the hard White Spine type, and a rapid, strong and vigorous grower. Very prolific in fruit. The pickles differ from all other hard sorts, in being thickly set with fine spine over the entire surface except the extreme stem end, and dark the whole period of growth from the time they are first set until after grown. The form is exceptionally straight and symmetrical, thus being an extra choice variety; both for slicing and for pickles. Flesh is firm, but very crisp and tender at all stages. It is one of the most valuable introductions in cucumbers that has been made in recent years. Strongly recommended to both our pickle growers and others. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.



Success Tomato.

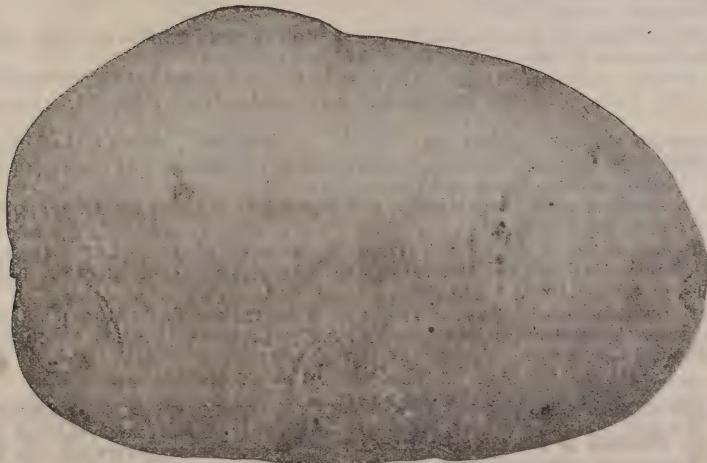
A splendid new introduction of last season, which will prove to be a decided acquisition to our list of tomatoes. It produces beautiful scarlet fruits of the finest quality, handsome appearance large size, and is enormously productive. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, with abundant foliage. The color is brightest scarlet, perfectly smooth and free from cracks. The interior is unusually meaty and it ripens evenly throughout. Makes uniformly large sized tomatoes, which, with its handsome color and great solidity, make it a most excellent sort. It is very well adapted both for private use and for market, while its unusual solidity of flesh and desirable form for rapid peeling make it a particularly desirable sort for canners. It is also a very fine flavored tomato, either raw or cooked, and we feel sure will prove to be one of the most popular tomatoes offered for sale. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

Crisp-as-Ice Lettuce.

So exceedingly brittle and tender is this fine sort that a more appropriate name could hardly have been given. In crispness it is the equal of a snap bean or celery stalk. The heads are large, the leaves thick and nicely crimped, the outer leaves beautifully bronzed. The head is solid and firm, and when cut open has a rich, creamy heart. For home use it is especially fine, and may also be shipped to near-by markets. May be started in hot-beds or boxes and transplanted for early use, or sown later outside for summer. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Cumberland Cucumber.

Extra Early White Rose Potato.



Extra Early White Rose Potato.

This new potato originated with one of the most successful and experienced growers in Aroostook county, Maine. It is extra early in maturity, yielding large crops of perfectly smooth, white potatoes, of most superior table and market quality. In shape it is similar to the old Early Rose, but being a white potato and superior in yield and table qualities, makes it an ideal extra early sort. We believe unquestionably that this new potato will prove to be even more popular than the old Early Rose was when it was first introduced. Price: Per peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2; barrel, \$5.00.

PITTSYLVANIA CO., VA., Nov. 18, 1901.—Wood's Prolific Squash is the earliest and most prolific that I have grown, or known in cultivation. Your seeds have proven in every way satisfactory, both for trucking and in field, during the past ten years I have been planting them.

JOSEPH COATES.

CLAY CO., GA., Nov. 2, 1901.—Your Truckers Favorite Corn is all you claim for it, and I will want more of it next spring. I have planted it two years, and am well pleased with it.

J. C. NEVES.

WOOD'S VIRGINIA-GROWN SECOND CROP SEED POTATOES.

These give excellent and profitable results, and are proving very popular with our Southern truckers. Second crop potatoes are the result of growing two crops in the same year, the first crop being usually grown from Maine or Northern-grown seed and seed potatoes selected from same, planted again in July or August. This second crop, owing to being planted and grown so late in the year, have a robustness and quickness of growth infused into them, making them excellent seed potatoes, which give better and more satisfactory crop results than Maine or Northern-grown seed. The following letters give the opinions of some of the largest and most experienced potato growers in the South:

NORTHAMPTON CO., VA., Nov. 1, 1901.—Replying to your favor of the 28th ult., with request to advise you which I consider superior for crop purposes, the Maine or Northern-grown seed, or the Second Crop Virginia-grown seed, will say that after frequent trials of both kinds, I毫不犹豫地 say that the Second Crop Virginia-grown potatoes are very much to be preferred, and I think I can truthfully say that such is the unanimous opinion of our Eastern Shore farmers. As for myself, I would not be willing to plant Northern-grown potatoes for an early crop if seed were given me, provided I could obtain Second Crop Virginia seed. My reasons are, that while the former, having begun to germinate before planted, will come up a few days earlier in the spring, the latter will bring a more vigorous plant and produce an earlier and more prolific crop.

CHARLES SMITH.

AUGUSTA CO., VA., Nov. 26, 1901.—I consider Second Crop Seed Potatoes twenty-five per cent. better than Northern grown seed. They come up stronger and are more thrifty during growth, and yield better than the Northern seed. While the Second Crop, planted at the same time as the others, do not come up as quickly, yet they overtake them in a few days.

J. B. LACKEY.

EDGECOMBE CO., N. C., Nov. 23, 1901.—I much prefer using the Second Crop Potatoes for seed, provided they are grown from Northern seed not exceeding three years back. My experience is that the Northern seed come up first, but the Second Crop seed will mature a few days earlier.

N. B. DAWSON.

We can supply all the leading early varieties in the Second Crop Virginia-grown seed. These are grown originally from selected Maine stock, seed changed every year, so as to give the most vigorous and productive seed potatoes that it is possible to obtain. Our stock is not to be compared, either in quality or productiveness, to the ordinary stocks which are grown without change of seed. We always ship our potatoes in full sized double-head round hoop barrels, and not in the under-sized truck barrels which are so largely used by some dealers. Varieties we can supply in Second Crop seed are as follows; prices subject to change. Prices quoted below are those existing January 1st. Will quote existing prices at any time upon request. Special prices on large lots.

Wood's Earliest. Round white, extra early; very productive. Peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.80; barrel, about \$4.50.

Red Bliss. Round, pink skin, largely grown and sold as Bermuda potatoes; extra early. Per barrel, about \$4.50.

Early Rose. An old favorite, which continues in great popularity. A prolific yielder, sure cropper, and popular market potato. Peck, 50c.; bushel \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.75.

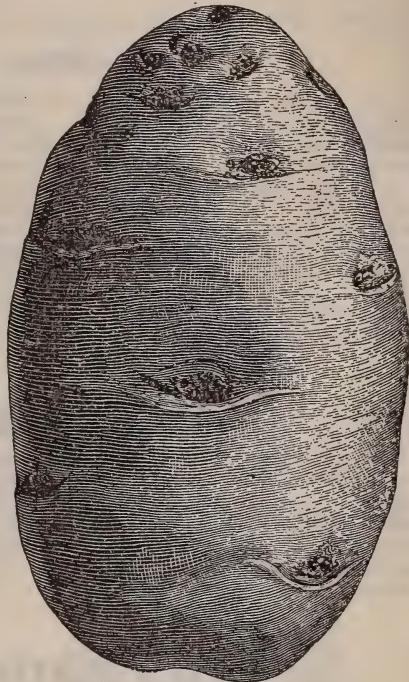
Thoroughbred. A splendid early variety, similar to the Early Rose in shape, but a decided improvement on the same. It is of long shape, pink skin, extra fine quality, and very productive. Peck, 50c.; bushel \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.75.

Bovee. An extra early potato, somewhat similar to Beauty of Hebron. Fine growth; dwarf and stocky. The potatoes are white, with pinkish skin; smooth, handsome, fine quality, yielding heavily; very popular wherever grown. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, \$3.75.

Polaris. A splendid early variety, white and fine; very prolific, yielding large crops of handsome potatoes. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40; barrel, about \$3.50.

New Queen. One of the largest yielding of the early kinds. Vigorous grower; produces but very few small potatoes; a good general cropper; white skin; an attractive market potato, of superior table qualities. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40; barrel, about \$3.75.

Crown Jewel. Quite a favorite with our truckers in Eastern Virginia. Earlier than Early Rose; makes beautiful smooth white potatoes; a very attractive and salable market sort; table qualities excellent. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40; barrel, about \$3.50.



Thoroughbred Potato.

MARKET GARDENERS AND TRUCKERS

requiring Beans, Peas, Sugar Corn, or other Seeds in quantity, we shall be pleased to quote special prices on request.

Wood's Packet Seeds

are all full size, and contain the best and freshest seeds, and are not to be compared with the half-sized or poorly-filled packets which are so largely offered through the country and by cheap advertisements. If you want quality and quantity, and splendid vegetables, always order Wood's Seeds. REMEMBER, we pay the postage on all seeds at packet, ounce, and quarter pound rates. Notice discount we allow on packets and ounces on page 4.

WOOD'S SELECTED SEED POTATOES.

Maine and Northern Grown Stocks.

These seed potatoes are specially grown for us for seed purposes in the best potato districts in this country. Our Northern-grown stocks are grown principally in Maine, while our Early Ohios are grown in the famous Red River district, noted for producing the finest Early Ohio potatoes in the country. All the stocks of potatoes which we have supplied in the past have given the most satisfactory results, causing our trade to increase very rapidly, and we sell Seed Potatoes in very large quantities to the most successful potato growers all throughout the South.

Prices of Potatoes fluctuate. The prices quoted here are about as we expect them to be, but we will take pleasure in quoting prices at any time upon request, or will fill any orders entrusted to us at lowest prices at the time the order is received.

Culture.—In order to have the best success in growing early potatoes, it is best to plant as early in the spring as the ground can be made ready. In some sections of the South planting in November and December has been attended with very satisfactory results. We issued a special circular last fall recommending the experiment of planting more generally at that season, as those who have been practicing it are very much pleased with their crop results. For late potatoes, the seed can be planted in June, July and August. We will carry potatoes in cold storage, so as to keep them in splendid condition for supplying our customers at that time. Potatoes are usually planted in rows three feet apart, and the sets one foot apart in the row. It is always best to plant potatoes on land that has been heavily manured the previous season; or, if manure is used at the time of planting, it should be well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil, in order to avoid scab on the potatoes. Good soil is necessary to produce a good crop of potatoes. If the ground is not rich enough, a good application of Mapes' Potato Manure or Standard Potato Fertilizer should be used. From four to five hundred pounds is the quantity usually used, although the use of one thousand pounds to the acre is a very common occurrence.

Insect Remedies for Potatoes.—The Colorado Potato Bug is the principal enemy of potatoes. The most popular remedy for same is Paris Green mixed with land plaster and applied dry while the dew is on the plants, or applied in a liquid state with whisk broom or brush. One pound of Paris Green mixed with 100 pounds of land plaster is the quantity usually applied, or mixed with water, one pound of poison to 200 gallons of water is a good mixture. When mixed with water, the mixture must be kept in a constant state of agitation, else the poison will settle, and the liquid from the bottom of the cask will be so strong as to do serious injury. Slug Shot is also largely used and with very good results.



Junior Pride Potato.

EARLY AND EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

Extra Early White Rose. For full description of this splendid new introduction, see "Seeds of Special Merit," page 5. Per peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.00; barrel, \$5.00.

Junior Pride. This new extra early potato continues to maintain its pre-eminence as the earliest variety in cultivation. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters received from our customers in regard to same:

HARNEY CO., N. C., Oct. 25, 1901.—The Junior Pride Potatoes are certainly the earliest, largest in size, and have the best table qualities of any extra early potatoes I have ever grown.

H. N. BIZZELL.

GUILFORD CO., N. C., Nov. 4, 1901.—The two barrels of Junior Pride Potatoes bought from you last season were very fine and made a good yield. As to earliness, they are about a week or ten days ahead of any other early variety I have ever tried. I was enabled to market these potatoes at \$3.00 to \$3.75 per barrel before the other early varieties were ready. The season and conditions were very unfavorable, and yet the two barrels brought about \$70.00. They are slightly—so clean and white—and are the very best table potato we have ever tried. I congratulate you on keeping up with this progressive age, by giving the farmers the best seeds and some of the very earliest varieties.

W. L. KIVETT.

CHESTERFIELD CO., VA., Oct. 27, 1901.—I have grown the Junior Pride Potatoes two seasons, and they have given perfect satisfaction. They stand as yet ahead as an extra early.

W. W. SAMUEL.

Another great advantage in this extra early potato is its superior quality, and the fact that, being a pure white potato, it proves a so much better seller, and so much more desirable potato for shipping than the Triumph or other red varieties. It is round in shape, similar to Wood's Earliest, but skin pure white, whereas the Wood's Earliest has a slight pinkish tinge on the skin when ripe. We feel sure that this and our New Extra Early White Rose, which we offer for the first time this year, will prove to be most popular and profitable varieties. Price of Maine-grown seed: Per peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.00; barrel, about \$4.75. Special prices on large lots.

Wood's Earliest. This variety continues to give the most unbounded satisfaction as an extra early potato, and is increasing in popularity throughout the South. It is extra early in maturity; very productive. The potatoes are of beautiful shape, being nearly round, with very shallow eyes, flesh pure white, skin white with slight pink tinge. It is of excellent table qualities, a heavy yielder and produces nearly all large potatoes. We strongly recommend it to truckers and market-gardeners as one of the best extra early kinds in cultivation. Per peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.80; barrel, about \$4.50.

Early Ohio. Our stock of these is of extra fine quality, grown especially for seed purposes in the Red River district, in the North, famous for its superior Early Ohio potatoes. We could not supply the demand for this variety last season, and it fully maintains its great popularity as an extra early variety, giving entire satisfaction wherever grown. The tubers are oval, oblong, round at the seed end. It is an excellent keeper, very productive, and of fine quality. Per peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.70; barrel, about \$4.25.

Thoroughbred. A splendid early variety which has given the very best satisfaction to our potato growers. It is similar to the old Rose in shape, and a decided improvement. It is of long shape, pink skin, extra fine quality, and very productive. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.60; bbl. about \$4.00.

Triumph, or Red Bliss. An extra early potato, round in shape, pink skin, white flesh, and of handsome appearance. This seems to be specially adapted to Southern soil and climate, and is a great favorite with Southern truckers. Is also largely grown for Second Crop, and sold in Northern markets for New Bermuda Potatoes during the late winter and early spring. Peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.80; bbl. about \$4.50.

White Bliss, or Pride of the South. An excellent extra early potato, shape similar to the Red Bliss' Triumph, color, white with pink eyes. Early and popular with market-gardeners. Peck, 60c.; bush. \$1.75; bbl. about \$4.25.

Early Harvest. A splendid Maine-grown extra early potato. Produces large crops, and makes a very attractive marketable size potato. The quality is excellent, cooking white and mealy; a splendid general crop early variety. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, about \$4.00.

Bovee. An extra early potato, somewhat similar to Beauty of Hebron. Fine growth; dwarf and stocky. The potatoes are white, with pinkish skin; smooth, handsome, fine quality, yielding heavily. Very popular wherever grown. Peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.70; barrel, about \$4.25.

New Queen. One of the largest yielding of the early kinds. Vigorous grower; produces but

very few small potatoes. A good general cropper. White skin. An attractive market potato, of superior table qualities. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, about \$4.00.

Houlton Early Rose. This is an improved strain of the original Early Rose, specially grown for seed purposes in the State of Maine. Peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.70; bbl. about \$4.25.

Beauty of Hebron. This is a very superior table variety. It is about a week later than the Early Rose, but claimed to be more productive. It is a white-fleshed potato and of most superior flavor, and very desirable for private growers and the home market. Per peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, about \$4.00

Early Rose. An excellent quality of this old variety, though not quite equal in crop results to our Houlton Maine-grown stock. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, about \$4.00.

MEDIUM AND LATE POTATOES.—Northern Grown.

Richmond Belle. A handsome second early white-skinned variety of our own introduction. It grows to a large size, and ripens two to three weeks later than the Early Rose, but yields much more largely. It makes a splendid winter variety if planted during June or July. It cooks dry and mealy, and is of excellent flavor. Peck, 50c.; bush. \$1.60; barrel, about \$4.00.

Carman No. 3. A splendid new second early variety, which originated as a seedling with Mr. E. S. Carman, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*. It is of perfect form, even in dry seasons, and grows to a large size, almost every potato being of uniform size and shape. It has but few eyes, and they are very shallow. The skin and flesh are extremely white, no hollow or dark parts, and its cooking qualities are exceptionally fine; a remarkably handsome potato and enormously prolific. In many respects this potato resembles the Rural New Yorker No. 2, but is destined to supersede that well-known popular variety. Peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.60; barrel, about \$4.00.

Money Maker. A long, white potato, similar to the old Burbank, but superior to that variety, both in quality and yield. It makes a very attractive potato, either for market or table purposes, and has given entire satisfaction wherever grown. Peck, 50c.; bus. \$1.60; bbl. about \$4.00.

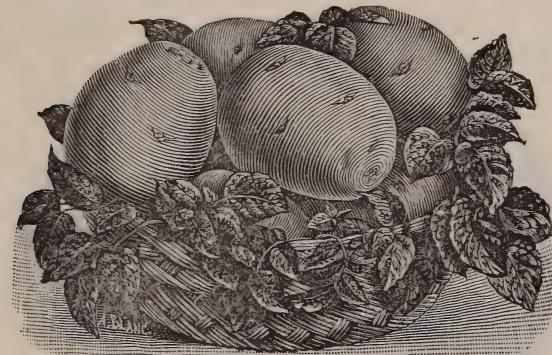
Green Mountain. A large, handsome, oval, white potato. Medium late. One of the finest eating potatoes known to the trade. Shallow eyed, fine textured, well flavored, and a most prolific yielder. It is not susceptible to disease, and is fast becoming the standard white potato for late planting in this country. Per peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.75.

Peerless. A favorite general crop variety; specially adapted for light and medium soils. It is round in shape. One of the largest yielding kinds in cultivation, but for table qualities is not considered quite as good as some other kinds. Per peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40; barrel, about \$3.50.

Rural New Yorker, No. 2. One of the best yielding late potatoes. Free from blight or rot. Color white; form round or oval; smooth skin, shallow eyes, and an excellent market potato. Peck, 50c.; bushel \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.75.

Empire State. A long, white potato, somewhat resembling the Burbank, but not quite so uniform in shape. A great yielder, of excellent quality, and good market potato. One of the best for late or general purposes. Per peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; barrel, about \$3.75.

Burbank. An old standard variety, which continues in good demand. Long, white; good table qualities, and well adapted for heavy soils. Per peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40; barrel, about \$3.50.



Bovee Potato.



ARTICHOKEs.

The Green Globe Artichokes is increasing in popularity as a vegetable wherever it is known. Once planted, with a little care and attention it increases in productiveness each succeeding year, lasting for several seasons. It is rapidly growing in popularity in Northern markets, and, as it is not hardy in the North, but is hardy in Virginia and further South, it can be grown in this section to the best advantage.

Culture.—The seed of the Green Globe Artichoke can be sown in hot beds in February and transplanted in May, or can be sown in the open ground in April in rows fifteen inches apart and one inch deep, thinning out to four inches, and transplanting the following spring to row three feet apart and two feet between the plants. Give slight protection in winter with litter or manure. The Jerusalem Artichokes are planted and cultivated same as potatoes.

Green Globe. This is entirely different from the Jerusalem, or tuberous-rooted artichoke, in that it is not grown for its tubers, but for the undeveloped flower heads, which are cooked like asparagus, and make a most tender and excellent vegetable. It is hardy in Virginia and States farther South, and should be much more largely grown than at present. Like asparagus, when once planted it lasts for several years, which is a strong point in its favor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.75.

Jerusalem Artichoke. This variety is not grown from seed, but from roots or tubers. They are sometimes used as a vegetable and for pickling, but their greatest value is for feeding to stock, being particularly desirable for hogs, making an enormous yielding, healthy and nutritious feed. Plant and cultivate same as potatoes. Fuller information is given under the head of "Farm Seeds." Qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40. Special prices on large lots.

ASPARAGUS.

Our Asparagus seed is southern grown, saved from healthy, vigorous crops, entirely free from the disease which has in recent years infested the crops grown in the North. Once planted, asparagus will, with proper care and attention, last for ten or fifteen years. It is a most excellent and profitable vegetable.

Culture.—Asparagus will succeed well in any good, rich soil, but a light, warm soil which has been heavily manured for previous crops, is best. The quickest way to grow asparagus is to set out, either in the fall or spring, strong roots, preferably two year old, but one year old roots give very good results. To prepare permanent beds, plough or dig out trenches eighteen inches wide and six to ten inches deep, making the trenches four or five feet apart. In the bottom of the furrow scatter Wood's Pure Animal Bone and also an application of well-rotted manure, which dig in and mix with the soil, and then set the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. Spread out the roots carefully and cover with soil two inches deep, and on the approach of winter cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring, and apply a dressing of pure animal bone or kainit. If white asparagus is desired, the second spring after planting, earth up in beds eighteen inches above the roots, to blanch the asparagus as it grows. If green asparagus is desired, it is not necessary to earth up so deeply or to make the rows more than three feet apart. Do not cut too late in the spring, as it is liable to exhaust the plants. During the winter or early spring, cut or burn off the growth, run the plow over the bed to throw the earth down, and apply manure or ground bone, or both, mixing same in with the soil. To make white asparagus, the beds must be freshly and lightly earthed up each spring just before the growing season commences. **To raise asparagus roots from seed,** sow the seed thinly one inch deep in rows fifteen inches apart. Keep clean of weeds, and thin out the plants to four inches apart. When one or two years old set out in permanent beds.

✓ **Giant Argenteuil Asparagus.** This variety was originally a selection from imported French Argenteuil stock, but has been both acclimated and improved, and is very much superior to the original stock. It has been grown for several years by some of the leading and most successful truckers near Charleston, S. C., and is pronounced far superior to any other variety in earliness, productiveness, and size of stalks produced.

Mr. W. C. GERATY, one of the largest truckers in the South, writes regarding same as follows: "It is superior in every way to the Palmetto, as I have been growing asparagus for thirty years, and have grown both Palmetto and Argenteuil, and there is as much difference between the Argenteuil and the Palmetto as there is between Conover's Colossal and Palmetto, and from my personal experience with Conover's Colossal and the Palmetto, the Palmetto is twice the size of the Colossal, and longer lived, and I consider the Argenteuil twice the size of the Palmetto, earlier, more prolific, and longer lived."

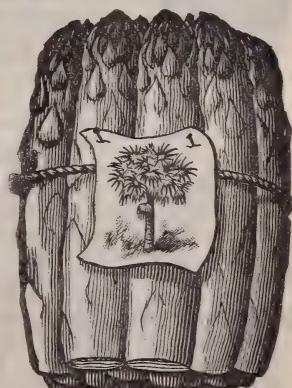
Letters received both from New York and Boston commission merchants state that the Argenteuil asparagus sells at from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per dozen more than the best brands of other kinds. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 75c. Special price on large lots.

✓ **Conover's Colossal.** An old standard. Produces more stalks to the root than any other kind. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. 25c. lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.; 5 lbs. and over, 30c. per lb.

✓ **ASPARAGUS ROOTS.—Conover's Colossal.** Two-year-old roots, 75c. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000.

✓ **Palmetto.** Two-year-old roots, 90c. per 100; \$4.50 per 1,000. Special prices quoted on large lots.

✓ **ASPARAGUS KNIVES.**—30c. each; if by mail, 40c. **ASPARAGUS BUNCHERS.**—\$1.75 each.



Palmetto Asparagus.

SNAP BEANS.

Snap Beans are usually one of the most profitable crops, both for the trucker and the market-gardener. They can be planted at intervals from April to the end of August, the late plantings often proving equally as profitable as the early plantings. The white-seeded sorts also make excellent dried beans for winter use.

Wood's Earliest Hardiest is particularly valuable for this purpose, being more prolific than the White Navy, and a more reliable cropper. This variety, planted in June and July, makes a fine late crop. Planted at this time of the year, there is no danger of the bugs developing in the dried beans.

Culture.—For the earliest crop they should be planted just as soon as the weather gets warm—in this section about the first of April; further South from the 1st to the 15th of March. To have a succession they should be planted every two weeks throughout the summer until the middle of August, or further South as late as September 20th. Late snaps make a very satisfactory crop, and should be much more largely grown than at present. Beans do best on moderately stiff soils, but will do well on any good farm loam. They do not require heavy manuring. If the soil contains a fair amount of vegetable matter, apply a fertilizer containing potash and phosphoric acid, the plant securing the ammonia necessary from the atmosphere. The fertilizer should be well mixed in the furrow with the soil before the beans are planted. For field culture, beans should be planted in rows two-and-a-half feet apart, and about three inches between the beans, covering the seed to a depth of about two inches. If to be cultivated by hand in small gardens, the rows may be two feet apart. Up to the time of blooming, cultivate often, but never when the vines are wet, as the pods and leaves would become discolored. It will require one quart to plant one hundred feet of drill: $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to plant an acre.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES.

✓ **Wood's Earliest Hardiest.** Unquestionably the earliest and hardiest Snap Bean in cultivation; at the same time, its productiveness, tenderness, and excellent table qualities, make it a desirable sort for main crop and late planting. It makes a flat-podded snap, and is very prolific. The beans are white, and make excellent dry beans for winter use. It will stand a light frost without injury, and can be planted earlier than other sorts. Our customers who have grown it are enthusiastic in its praise. The following are extracts from letters received:

NANSEMOND Co., Va., Oct. 26, 1901.—The Wood's Earliest Hardiest Beans that I planted last spring were all that you claimed them to be. They were ten days earlier than anything that I planted, and they are a heavy bearer. I consider them the bean to plant. They hold as well as the Wax bean, and the vines will pick longer than the Wax, and they are all that you claim in every respect.

J. F. MATTHEWS.

JAMES CITY Co., Oct. 25, 1901.—I have grown your Earliest Hardiest Beans for two years. I have never grown a bean to compare to them, both as to earliness and yield. They will also stand a heavy frost.

W. B. BURNS.

HENRICO Co., Va., Oct. 1, 1901.—I planted your Earliest Hardiest Snaps in my garden, and in about six weeks had snaps for my table. They are simply fine, large and tender; good enough for anybody.

E. G. TYLER.

Pkt. 5c., qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.10; bushel, \$4.00.

✓ **Giant Stringless Green Pod.** This is a decided improvement over the Red Speckled Valentine Bean. It is ready for market, with a more prolific crop of pods, a week earlier, the pods are one-third larger, averaging five to six inches in length, and they are always absolutely stringless, round, full and fleshy. It is more prolific, makes larger pods than Burpee's Stringless, and surpasses other varieties in crispness and flavor. We strongly recommend it to our gardeners and truckers, believing it will be found a most superior variety. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.10; bushel, \$4.00.

✓ **Wood's Earliest Red Speckled Valentine.** Earlier and more productive than the ordinary strains of Red Speckled Valentine. It is a cut-short, round-podded, of fine quality and flavor, and one of the most popular sorts in cultivation, either for the trucker, market, or private gardener. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

✓ **Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.** The introducer claims that it is entirely stringless and earlier than the Red Speckled Valentine. It is round-podded, of excellent quality, and worthy of extended cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.10, bush. \$4.00.

✓ **Early Mohawk, or Brown Six Weeks.** First early, hardy, long, green pods, broad and flat. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

✓ **Early Yellow Six Weeks.** Extra early, green podded sort. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.75.

✓ **Extra Early Refugee.** Has all the good qualities of the well-known Refugee, but is ready for the market ten days earlier. An immense yielder, and sure to produce a crop either in a wet or dry season. A fine shipper, and fast becoming one of our most popular round green-podded snaps for both spring and summer planting. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.60.

✓ **Best of All.** A splendid sort, bearing long, fleshy pods of the finest flavor, very succulent and stringless. It is early, and yields abundantly. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25.

✓ **Refugee, or 1,000 to 1.** A fine late snap, enormously productive; flesh thick and tender. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.60.

✓ **Wood's Bacon Beans.** For description, etc., see page 25. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 35c.



Wood's Earliest Hardiest Bean.



Giant Stringless Green Pod.

YELLOW OR WAX-PODDED VARIETIES.



Currie's Rust-Proof Wax.

est quality; one of the most popular kinds with truckers for shipping purposes. Pkt. peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.50.

Davis Kidney Wax. One of the best and most valuable varieties in cultivation. It is a first early, nearly always rust proof, and extraordinarily productive. It holds its pods well up off the ground, always matures plump, full and solid, and of a beautiful yellow appearance. Pkt. 5c.; quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.40; bushel, \$4.75.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. One of the most popular and productive wax sorts. The pods are long, thick, flat, and tender. A great favorite for shipping, the home market and family garden. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50; bushel price quoted on application.

Golden Eye Wax. A most reliable cropper, standing adverse weather better than any other kind. The vines grow bushy and strong, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are thick and flat, uniform in size, free from rust and blight, and keep well after picking. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.20; bushel, \$4.25.

Black Wax. A favorite main crop wax variety Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25. Bushel price on application.

Dwarf Golden Wax. A first early; pods flat, stringless; of a rich golden color. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel \$4.50.

Pole or Corn-Field Snap Beans.

Culture.—Pole beans are more sensitive to cold and wet than the bush beans, and should not be planted before May. Set poles eight feet long firmly in the ground, four feet apart each way, and put five or six beans, eye downward, in each hill. It requires about one pint to plant one hundred hills, one to two pecks to plant an acre. They are also largely planted in corn.

Old Homestead, or Improved Kentucky Wonder. This is the earliest of all the green podded pole beans. Enormously productive, bearing its pods in clusters. The pods are long, crisp, tender, and bright green in color. A very prolific variety, and one of the best in our list. Pkt. 10c. qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.65.

Southern Prolific. Very productive; makes excellent green cut-short snaps. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.25.

Cutshort or Cornfield. Has red speckled beans; snaps resemble the Bush Valentine in appearance. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.60.

Fat Horse, or Creaseback. One of the earliest pole snaps, exceedingly productive; pods produced in clusters. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.60.

Scarlet Runners. An ornamental variety, producing bright scarlet flowers.

The shell beans make an excellent table dish. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.

Jones' Stringless White Wax.

Wax. A splendid new white wax bean of very vigorous growth, absolutely rust-proof and unusually productive. The pods are perfectly round, very solid, of a delicate light yellow color, and perfectly stringless and brittle. In habit it is dwarf and stocky. A particularly desirable variety to grow, both for the private garden and for truckers. Its beans are also valuable when dry for winter use. Pkt. 10c.; quart, 35c.; peck, \$1.75; bus. \$6.00.

Currie's Rust-Proof Wax.

One of the earliest of the wax sorts; vines strong, robust, and upright, holding the pods well off the ground. The pods are long, flat and tender, of a beautiful golden color, and of the fin-



Old Homestead Pole Beans.

LIMA BEANS—Tall and Dwarf.



Wood's Prolific Bush Lima Bean.

Lima in size of beans, earliness and prolific yielding qualities. This bean makes a larger growth than the ordinary Bush Lima, such a growth at first that it frequently appears as though it would put out runners. It will be found, however, of the true bush form, its stems being practically loaded down with beans. In our opinion, it will easily yield twice as much as the old form of Bush Lima. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.; pk. \$1.75.

✓ **Burpee's Bush Lima.** This is the bush form of the well-known Large Lima, and although not so early or productive as the preceding variety, the large size of the beans makes it desirable. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.75.

Pole Limas.

✓ **Ford's Mammoth Podded Lima.** This is, without exception, the largest podded and most productive of all Large Limas. It is the result of twenty years' selection by a successful market gardener, and far surpasses in size and productiveness any other variety. The pods usually contain five to seven beans of most excellent quality. The vines grow vigorously, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole, and continuing bearing until frost. Pkt. 10c.; pt. 20c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$2.00.

✓ **Wood's Improved Pole Lima.** A variety of superior merit, distinct from other Lima Beans. It is larger than the Small Lima or Butter Bean, fully as early, yields more, and is better in flavor. The best sort for market or family use. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.75.

✓ **Small Lima or Butter Bean.** Earlier and more productive than the Large Lima. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.60.

✓ **Large White Lima.** The old, well-known sort, making large sized beans of superior flavor. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50.

✓ **BROCCOLI.** Closely resembles Cauliflower, and requires the same cultivation. Grow in a cool, moist place.

✓ **White Cape.** Heads white, close and compact; a standard sort. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.75.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Produces along the whole length of the stem a number of small sprouts, resembling miniature cabbages one or two inches in diameter; excellent flavor, and should be much more largely grown, as it is much more desirable as a table dish than cabbage. Sow in May or June, and cultivate precisely like late cabbage, except that they can be planted closer together. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,500 plants.

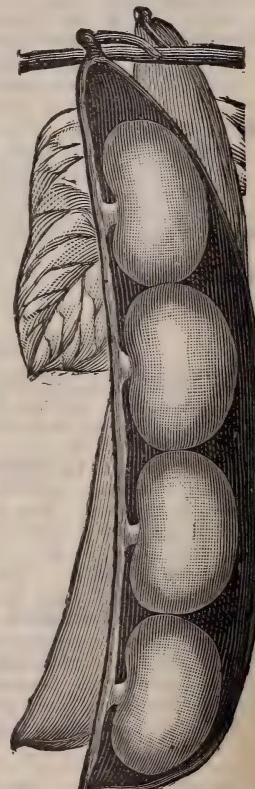
✓ **Perfection.** The best variety; is closely covered with large, compact sprouts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.25.

✓ Lima Beans are not only profitable to grow for sale as green shell beans, but are also a most satisfactory crop to grow to sell as dried beans on our market during the winter. The dried beans are always in demand, and usually bring very good prices. They are a crop that can be grown to the best advantage in the South, both by farmers and truckers. The Wood's Prolific Bush, Wood's Improved Pole, and the Small Lima, are the best kinds to grow for this purpose.

Culture.—Lima beans should not be planted before the weather gets warm, in May. Of the large seeded sorts, such as Ford's, Burpee's, and Large Lima, one quart will plant 100 hills; of the smaller sorts, one quart will plant about 200 hills. Poles eight or ten feet in length should be firmly set in the centre of hills before the seed is planted. Bush Lima should be planted in rows three feet apart, dropping two or three beans fifteen inches apart in the rows. Cover about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. It requires about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 pecks to plant an acre.

Dwarf, or Bush Limas.

✓ **Wood's Prolific Bush Lima.** This splendid new variety is rapidly superseding the old varieties of Bush Limas wherever it is grown. The most valuable improvement that has been introduced in Bush Lima Beans since the first introduction of the same, far surpassing the ordinary Bush



Wood's Imp'd Pole Lima.

BEETS.

Culture.—Beets thrive best in rather light, loose, fresh, clean, deeply worked soil. No fermenting manure should be used, but fully rotted barnyard manure, with a good potash fertilizer; lime has also proved a good beet fertilizer. For early use the sowing should be made as soon as the ground can be worked, while the main sowing should be made in March or the beginning of April. Winter Beets and Mangels should be sown in April or May, and can be put in as late as June, although at this late date there is some risk, and the seed should be carefully soaked before sowing. For field culture the seed should be sown in drills two to two-and-a-half feet apart, and covered to a depth of about one inch. Thin out the plants to four inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow fifty feet of drill: six to eight pounds required for one acre. For a small garden the drills need not be more than fifteen inches apart. Beets are also sown in June and July for late crop.



Wood's Crimson Globe Beet.

Detroit Dark Red. Fine, round-shaped. Skin dark blood red; flesh blood-red; very tender and sweet. Remarkably uniform in growth, and a most valuable variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Wood's Crimson Globe. This splendid new variety has proved to be the most valuable introduction in beets in recent years. The color is most distinct, being of a rich, deep crimson; in shape uniformly a perfect globe; the skin is smooth and clean. It matures early, and is particularly well adapted to light soils. Its general appearance cannot fail to attract attention wherever offered for sale, and its splendid flavor and other fine table qualities will make it a general favorite wherever grown. We strongly recommend it to the private and market gardener and trucker. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 85c.

Dirigo. A new variety, valuable on account of its earliness, being ready for market earlier than any other sort in cultivation. It has a small top, slender stems and smooth skin. The color of the flesh is uniformly dark crimson, with beautifully-marked rings. The flesh is crisp and sweet. It is flattish round in shape. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Excelsior or Columbia. On account of its earliness and attractive shape and color, this sort is of special interest to market gardeners. The flesh is blood red, rich and tender. The tops are small, permitting close cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Extra Early Eclipse. Popular with market gardeners on account of earliness; globe-shaped; flesh dark and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Crosby's Egyptian. A very early and carefully selected strain of the original Egyptian, making a small top and fine shaped roots. It has become very popular with market gardeners wherever grown. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Egyptian. An old standard sort, both for the market gardener and family. Produces fine, smooth, deep red roots. About ten days earlier than the Blood Turnip. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

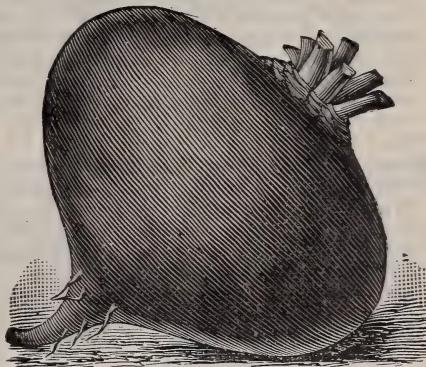
Improved Early Blood Turnip. Of a dark red color, smooth, uniform size, and of excellent table qualities. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Edmand's Early Blood Turnip. Of beautiful round form and good size; flesh dark red and finest quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Bastian's Early Blood Turnip. Of quick and large growth, bright red color, not quite so deep as Blood Turnip. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Extra Early Bassano, or Sugar. Very early, sweet and tender; light color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Long Smooth Blood. An excellent dark-fleshed main crop sort. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.



Crosby's Egyptian.

MANGELS, OR SUGAR BEETS.

Culture.—Mangels make one of the healthiest, richest, and most nutritious hog and cattle feeds that can be grown. Very much superior to turnips, and should be largely grown by every farmer. For best results, Mangels should be sown early in April, although they can be put in in May or June. Earlier seedings will, however, yield a much heavier crop. Sow at the rate of six pounds per acre, in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, and cultivate as for corn. After the first cultivation, thin with a hoe to one plant to every six inches in the row. Frequent cultivation is most desirable, especially when the plants are young.

Mammoth Prize Long Red. Grows to an immense size, single roots often weighing twenty to twenty-five pounds. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. and over, 20c. lb.

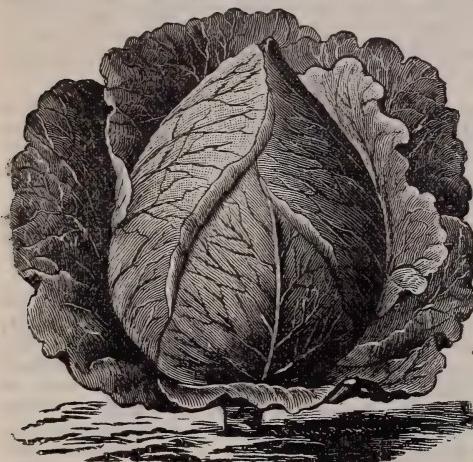
Yellow or Orange Globe. Specially adapted for light soils. The roots are of large size, and splendid keepers. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 20c. lb.

Golden Tankard. A rich yellow color, sweet flavor, and yields heavy crops of fine shaped roots. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; in 5 lb. lots and over, 20c. lb.

Silesian Sugar. Highly prized on account of the large amount of sugar it contains. Very productive and a good keeper. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 25c.; 5 lbs. and over, 20c. lb.

WOOD'S CABBAGE SEEDS.

Wood's Cabbage Seed has long held an unparalleled record for the superior crops it produces, and our sales to Southern truckers and market gardeners have increased rapidly every year.



Wood's Selected Jersey Wakefield.

Culture.—Cabbage do well on any rich, thoroughly cultivated soil, provided the plant food is abundant and water in sufficient amount to make it available. For setting out in November, sow early sorts in open ground in September; or for setting out in the spring, sow in gentle hot-beds, or cold frames in January or February, giving plenty of air to harden, or sow in the open ground in March. When large enough transplant to rows $\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 feet apart, setting the plants eighteen inches apart in the rows. Work frequently and deeply. Fall seeding should not be made before the 20th of September, as the cabbage is liable to go to seed in the spring if sown too early in the fall. Sudden changes in the weather from mild to cold often cause cabbage to go to seed in the spring and early summer. For late cabbage sow in April, May or June, and transplant in July or August to rows three feet apart and 2 feet between the plants. One ounce of cabbage seed will produce about 2,000 plants; six ounces will produce enough plants to set out one acre.

Insect Remedies.—For the flea beetle, which eats the plants in the seed bed, the remedies are Slug Shot or Tobacco Dust, applied while the dew is on the ground. For the green cabbage worm, apply Slug Shot. Paris Green mixed with land plaster or flour is also efficacious. This should be mixed at the rate of one ounce of Paris Green to six pounds of flour or land plaster, and applied after a rain or when the dew is on the plants. For the terrapin or spotted cabbage bug, hand-picking is the only remedy. Mustard plants growing in the cabbage rows will draw the bug from the cabbage, and the mustard plants can be pulled up and burnt, and the bugs destroyed in this way.

ALPHA. A new and improved extra early cabbage, introduced by one of the most famous cabbage growers on Long Island. Its general character is that of the Flat Dutch, but it is much earlier, and specially remarkable

for its solidity and freedom from superfluous or waste leaves. The strong points of value in this cabbage are: its earliness, remarkable solidity and compactness of growth, enabling it to be planted closer than other varieties, and also its attractive form and shape. It is very strongly recommended by those who have grown it, as an extra early variety. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

✓ **Wood's Extra Early.** This is the earliest cabbage in our list, making large pointed heads, larger than the Wakefield, but not quite so solid. A rapid grower, and recommended to all desiring a first-class extra early cabbage. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

✓ **Wood's Selected Early Jersey Wakefield.** Our stock of this is very superior, and it has attained a big reputation with truckers and market gardeners wherever grown. One of our largest truckers in this section, who planted different lots of Wakefield Cabbage seed, obtained from four or five of the leading seedsmen the past season, pronounced our stock very much superior, both in size and productiveness, and stated that it paid him twice as much profit as any of the other stocks which he grew. It is an ideal market gardeners' first early cabbage, and is suited alike for the family garden and market. Not only is the head large and solid for so early a cabbage, but the outside foliage permits of close planting, and its uniformity and reliability for producing a crop makes it a general favorite. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

✓ **Large, or Charleston Wakefield.** This cabbage retains many characteristics of the Early Jersey Wakefield, but is larger, the heads often weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds, and a little later in maturing. It is a combination of earliness, size, uniformity, and solidity. Where these qualities are desired, this cabbage commends itself as a most profitable and desirable sort, whether for shipping, the home market, or the family garden. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

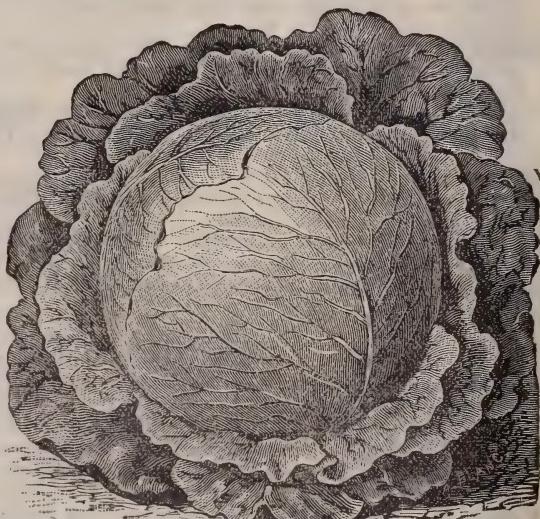
✓ **Winningstadt.** Medium early; makes very firm, conical-shaped, hard heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

✓ **Early York.** A favorite with many; early and very tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.00.

✓ **Large York.** Larger and about two weeks later than Early York. Makes excellent flavored cabbages, but not very solid. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.00.

✓ **Henderson's Early Summer.** A splendid sort for market gardeners, coming in just after the Wakefield. Makes large, fine round heads, which stand the heat well. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

✓ **Early Drumhead.** A medium early round head cabbage, makes good, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.



Solid South Cabbage

WARWICK CO., VA., May 23, 1901.—The Jersey Wakefield Cabbage Seed purchased of you last fall came in ten days earlier than my neighbors. We commenced to sell them May 6th, and have them now weighing from 7 to 10 pounds. How is this for Jersey Wakefield Cabbage?

L. C. RAFFCLD & CO.

✓ Early Flat Dutch. One of the most popular and reliable of the medium early varieties. Makes large flattish-shaped, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.40.

All-Head Early. Second early; has deep, flat, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Surehead. For a sure header this has proved one of the best of main crop cabbages. Grows very large and solid, and will be found a fine sort for late crop. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

Solid South. A magnificent cabbage, resembling the Early Summer, but is earlier, larger, more uniform, has fewer outside leaves, and is less liable to run to seed when sown in the fall. One of our customers made last season a crop weighing 2,800 pounds from 2,500 square yards of land. All of our customers who grow this variety are enthusiastic in its praise. Equally well adapted for the family garden and for shipping. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Henderson's Succession. A good second early cabbage. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.25.

Vandergaw. An excellent fall cabbage; makes good, solid heads. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

All Seasons. As the name indicates, this is an "all seasons" variety, being equally good for fall and winter as for summer use. It is ready for cutting nearly as early as Early Summer, and is much larger in size. The heads are large and solid, round, flattened on top, and of the very best quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

Buncombe or North Carolina. A variety in great favor in Western North Carolina. Makes large, firm heads, very hardy and a good keeper. Specially recommended as a winter cabbage. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

✓ Large Late Flat Dutch. An old, popular variety, making large, solid, flat-shaped heads; one of the best winter cabbages. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.40.

✓ Large Late Drumhead. This resembles the Flat Dutch, but is rounder in shape. The heads are large and solid; an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.40.

Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. This is a most superior strain of Late Flat Dutch Cabbage, and one that has given the very best crop results and satisfaction all through the South, our customers who grow it pronouncing it the largest yielding and surest cropping of late fall and winter cabbages. It is specially suited to the South, and we strongly recommend all who grow cabbage for late fall and winter to use our Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.



Wood's Prize Head Late Flat Dutch.



American Perfection Drumhead Savoy.

American® Perfection Drumhead Savoy. The Savoy cabbages are very tender and of fine flavor, very much superior in this respect to the ordinary late fall and winter cabbage. Should be much more largely grown, both for home use and market. The strain of American Drumhead Savoy which we offer makes large sized heads of most superior quality, and truckers and private gardeners alike will find it a most satisfactory variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

✓ Green Glazed. A vigorous growing, worm-resisting variety, succeeding well in sections where it has been found difficult to grow other varieties on account of insect attacks. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.40.

✓ Red Dutch. Used principally for pickling. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.

Cabbage Plants.

Early Varieties. Cold frame plants ready January, February, March, and April. Per 100, 30c.; 1,000, \$2.50. Special prices quoted on large lots.

We will also furnish cold frame plants—for setting out in November at 30c. per 100; \$2.50 per 1,000.

Late Varieties. Ready June, July and August. 25c. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

MAKING BEDS FOR SOWING LATE CABBAGE, CAULIFLOWER, ETC.

It is often difficult to get late cabbage sown in May, June and July to come up well. A very successful method of getting up cabbage sown at that time has been inaugurated by some of the Long Island market gardeners. The ground where the late cabbage, etc., is to be sown is prepared in March or April, and, after preparation of the soil, is covered to a depth of six or eight inches with a good layer of coarse manure, covering this with coarse straw or litter from the stable, and putting on only sufficient earth to keep it from blowing away. The chemical action of the manure thus confined will disintegrate the soil underneath, and when this covering is removed, the soil will be as fine as mould, and the moisture conserved in the soil will bring up and make good plants in the hottest and driest weather. It is a plan well worth trying, as in this way healthy, vigorous young plants can be grown without difficulty for late setting out.

CARROT.

Culture.—Sow in light, well-manured, deeply-worked soil in drills twelve inches apart and half an inch deep, and afterwards thin out to three to six inches apart. Fertilize liberally with well-rotted stable manure and a rapidly available potash fertilizer. The early varieties should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and the later sorts from middle of March until June. In dry weather soak the seed before sowing. To keep for winter use for the table, horses or cattle, pack the roots in moderately dry earth or sand in the cellar; or they can be pitted out of doors and covered with a few inches of straw and six or eight inches of earth to keep out the frost. One ounce of seed will sow one hundred feet of drill; three or four pounds to one acre.

Insect Remedy—If the parsley or carrot worm attacks the foliage, use Slug Shot, applying while the dew is on.

✓ **Wood's Scarlet Intermediate.** A fine, handsome carrot, in form midway between the Long Orange and Early Scarlet Horn. The roots are large, uniform, and symmetrical, with scarcely any core. Splendid either for garden or field culture, and very popular, both for market and family use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 90c.

✓ **Early Scarlet Horn.** Early and popular; fine for the private and market garden. Grows about four inches long. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 90c.

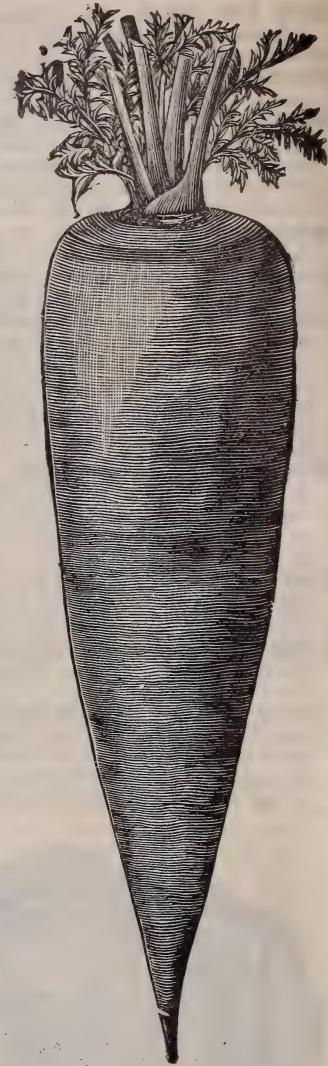
✓ **Oxheart, or Guerande.** An entirely distinct variety and deserving of general cultivation. Grows three to four inches in diameter, nearly oval in shape, and the quality is all that can be desired. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 90c.

✓ **Half Long Scarlet.** Early, without core, smooth skin, bright orange-colored flesh, easily pulled, and well adapted to shallow soils. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 80c.

✓ **Half Long Danvers.** Thick growing, good quality, and makes very satisfactory yields. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 80c.

✓ **Improved Long Orange.** The most popular main crop sort. The roots are long and tapering, of a deep orange color, and free from side roots. One of the best winter sorts, and is largely grown for table, market and stock. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

✓ **Large White Belgian (for stock).** Grows to an enormous size, making very large yield of most nutritious and fattening feed for stock. Should be grown by every dairyman and cattle-raiser. It helps in giving that variety in feed which is so necessary to put cattle in first-class condition. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

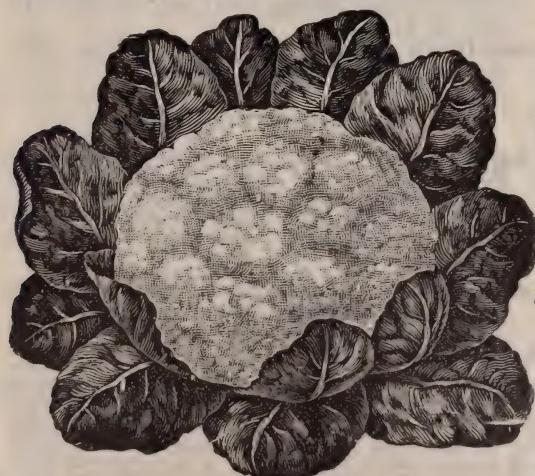


Wood's Scarlet Intermediate.

CAULIFLOWER.

Cauliflowers are being very successfully and profitably grown in Florida and in other trucking sections in the South, and we strongly recommend extensive trials by our customers everywhere.

Culture.—Sow in gentle hot-beds in January or February, and cultivate as for early cabbage. Work well, manure liberally, and give plenty of water; this is absolutely necessary. After they begin to head, fasten the leaves together over the top to protect from the sun and keep white. For late crop sow end of May or June, and transplant to a moist, rich soil, and cultivate as for winter cabbage. For fall planting sow in September and transplant in November, same as early cabbage. They require plenty of manure, moisture and good culture. If these conditions are supplied, as fine cauliflowers can be grown in the South as anywhere in the United States, and they would be one of our best paying crops. One ounce of seed will produce about 2,000 plants.



Wood's Earliest Snowball.

Insect Remedies.—The same insects attack cauliflower that attack cabbage. See under the head of cabbage for remedies. One ounce saltpetre dissolved in twelve quarts of water and sprinkled on the cauliflower or cabbage heads is also an excellent remedy for the green cabbage worm.

✓ **Wood's Earliest Snowball.** Careful tests along with all the leading varieties of cauliflower have shown conclusively that this is the best of all for Southern growers. It is the earliest to head, and a remarkably sure header, making large, solid, perfect heads of pure white color and finest quality. Pkt. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c.; oz. \$2; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6; lb. \$20.

✓ **Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.** Next to our Wood's Earliest Snowball, this is the earliest and best. It forms good, solid, pure white heads of fine quality. Pkt. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.; oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5; lb. \$18.

✓ **Weitch's Autumn Giant.** A valuable late variety, admirably adapted for growing in the fall. The heads are large and white, and remain long fit for use. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$4.50.

Cauliflower Plants. Price, 50c. per 100; \$4.00 per 1,000. See Vegetable Plants, page 3.

COLLARDS.

This is peculiarly a Southern vegetable, and is highly prized by the people of this section, where it is used as greens. A sure cropper, and yields abundantly. Collards also make excellent stock feed. Collards are sown both early and late, same as cabbage.

North Carolina Short Stem. This splendid variety originated in North Carolina, and is immensely popular wherever grown. It has a very short stem, large spreading leaves, very hardy, notwithstanding drought in summer and cold in winter. Its flavor and cooking qualities are the very best, and it has unquestionably proved itself far superior to any other collard in cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

✓ **True Georgia.** The old standard sort, which has been in use in the South for years. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.



North Carolina Short Stem Collards.

CUCUMBER.

Culture.—For very early crop, plant in hotbed, in pots or small paper boxes, or on pieces of sod, grass side down, so that they can be readily transplanted; or plant in the open ground as soon as the weather becomes settled warm, about the end of April or during May, in hills about four feet apart each way. The hills should be previously prepared by mixing a shovelful of well rotted manure with the soil. Put about ten seeds in each hill, and when all danger of insects in past, thin out to four plants. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether wanted or not, for if left to ripen on the vine, it destroys its productiveness. For late pickling, plant in June or July. One ounce will plant fifty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.

✓ **Cumberland.** A most superior new pickling cucumber. For description, see Seeds of Special Merit, page 4. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

✓ **New Model.** A superior early variety of the White Spine type, but is earlier, and a darker color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

✓ **Emerald.** The rich, dark-green color for which the growers have sought so long is obtained in the Emerald, after several years of careful and scientific work. It is strictly an evergreen, retaining its color until fully ripe. It sets its fruit early, producing long, straight, handsome cucumbers, the flesh of which is particularly crisp, tender, and of the most delicate flavor. Highly recommended for slicing, the young fruits for sour pickle, and the riper ones for sweet pickle. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

✓ **Siberian.** Extra early; very prolific; makes good-sized cucumbers of a desirable market shape. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

✓ **Thorburn's Everbearing.** Small sized, very early, and enormously productive. Continues long in bearing. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

✓ **Improved Early White Spine.** In the large trucking districts this sort is grown more largely for shipping than all others. The cucumbers grow to medium size, very prolific, and are excellent for table use and for pickling. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.; 5 lb. lots and over, 40c. lb.

✓ **Improved Long Green.** The cucumber for all purposes, being highly prized for table, market, and pickling. Of a dark green color firm and crisp. The young fruits are best for sour pickle, the riper ones for sweet pickle. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

✓ **Green Prolific Pickling.** One of the best for pickling; dark green, very productive, and of the uniform small size; preferred by pickle factories. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

✓ **Westerfield's Chicago Pickling.** A very prolific and valuable pick-

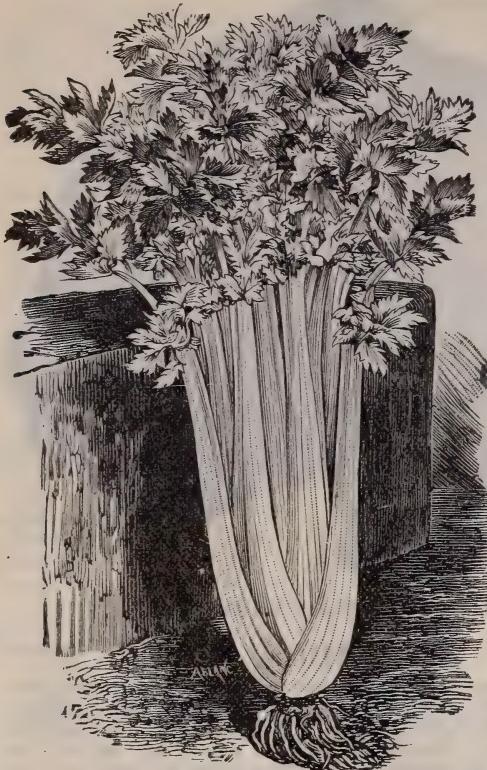


New Model.

lling cucumber. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

✓ **Gherkin, or Burr.** A small prickly variety, used exclusively for pickles. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

CELERY.



Golden-Self-Blanching.

It is of a beautiful color, which, with its crispness, rich nutty flavor and long keeping qualities, makes it one of the best table celeries. It is a self-bleacher, requires but little earthing up, is a remarkably strong, healthy and compact grower, with no tendency to rust. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; lb. \$8.00.

✓ **Large White Solid.** The best of the large varieties; solid and crisp. On account of its size the rows should be farther apart than for dwarf varieties. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

✓ **Golden Self-Blanching.** One of the finest sorts in cultivation. Being a self-bleacher, and requiring but little earthing up, this has become immensely popular, especially for the private gardener. Is early, grows to a large size, crisp, solid, and of fine nutty flavor. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$8.25.

✓ **Giant Pascal.** An easily blanched and fine keeping sort, of excellent flavor. It has large, thick, solid stalks, with beautiful golden hearts, and blanches quickly. It is of wonderful keeping qualities, and almost entirely rust proof. One of the best for late use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

✓ **Golden Heart, or Golden Dwarf.** A standard sort of excellent flavor. Later than the self-blanching varieties, but will keep better. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

✓ **Perfection Heartwell.** A large growing solid sort, of excellent flavor. The heart is of golden yellow and very attractive appearance. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

✓ **Crawford's Half Dwarf.** One of the most popular and desirable white celeries for this section. Of compact growth, early and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.40.

✓ **Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery.** Grown exclusively for its roots, which, when cooked, sliced and used with vinegar, makes a splendid salad. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

✓ **Seasoning Celery.** Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 25c. **Celery Plants.** See Vegetable Plants, page 3.

Culture.—Sow in February, March or beginning of April in rows in a bed of fine rich soil, and if dry enough, press the soil firmly with a roller or the back of the spade. If the weather is dry, keep the seed-bed well watered, as celery germinates very slowly. Some of our most successful celery growers adopt the plan of covering the rows where the seed is sown with boards until the seed sprouts and makes its appearance, then the boards are raised an inch or so by cross pieces under the ends, and allowed to remain until the young plants become strong and well established. Transplant from July to October. Celery does best in a moist, mucky soil, or in situations where plenty of water may be had. To prepare a bed, throw out the earth to a depth of six inches and four or five feet wide, and put in three or four inches of well-rotted manure, dig in well, and cover with fine soil. Set the plants six to eight inches apart, in rows one foot apart, press the soil firmly to the roots, and when the plants are large enough earthing up can be commenced. The plants will need to be earthed up two or three times, and in doing this care should be taken not to let the earth get into the heart of the plant. When severe cold weather comes on, cover gradually with leaves, hay or straw, and place boards on top. In such a bed the stalks will blanch perfectly, and may be taken out during the winter for sale or use, as required. One ounce of seed will produce about two thousand plants.

Golden Rose, or Paris Rose Ribbed. This is a development of the Golden Self-Blanching Celery, and possesses all the good qualities for which that variety has become so famous. It has the same beautiful, rich, golden yellow color, but differing in the color of the ribs, which are tinged and diffused with a warm rosy pink. The stalks are very thick, solid and brittle, and the finest flavored celery we have ever tasted. The unique combination of color makes it exquisitely beautiful in appearance, and its self-blanching habit assures its earliness, which, with its hardness and solidity, recommends it as one of the grandest varieties, both for the private and market-gardener. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c.; lb. \$8.00.

✓ **White Plume.** For early use this is one of the best, blanching easily and with little earthing up. It is handsome in appearance and of good quality, but should be used early, as it is not a very good keeper, and therefore should not be planted for a late winter crop. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

✓ **Pink Plume.** In growth this is similar to the well-known White Plume, but far surpasses it in quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

✓ **White Plume.** In growth this is similar to the well-known White Plume, but far surpasses it in quality.

Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

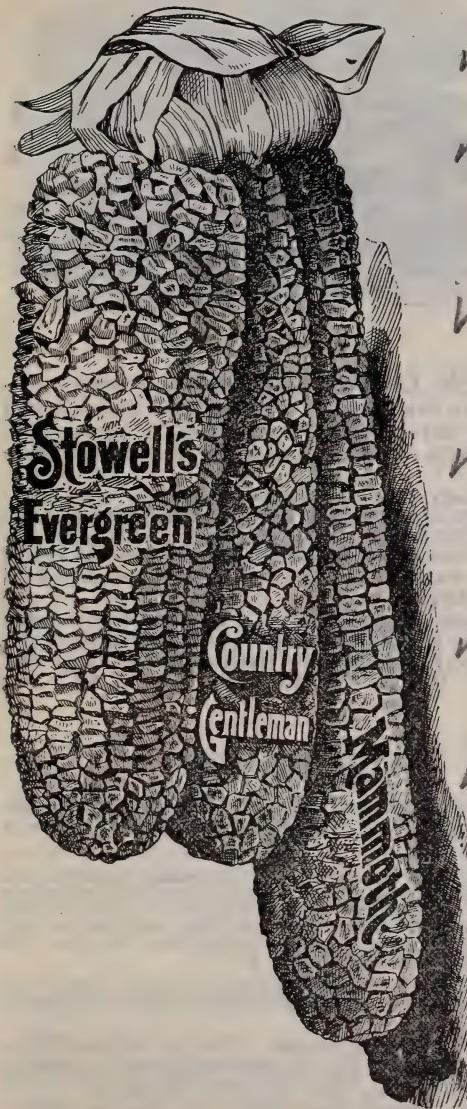


Giant Pascal.

CORN--Table and Sugar Varieties.

Culture.—Plant the early corns in well-manured ground last of March or early in April. Sugar corn should not be planted until the ground gets warm. Cultivate often, and continue planting at intervals of about two weeks for a succession of roasting-ears. The early varieties of sugar corn can be planted during July for late roasting-ears. One quart will plant two hundred hills, and from six to eight quarts one acre.

Add 15 cents per quart, 8 cents per pint, if to be sent by mail.



The first five varieties are not sugar corns, but valuable on account of their earliness:

✓ **Extra Early Adams.** The earliest white corn in cultivation; makes a small ear and stalk, and can be planted close together. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50; doz. ears, 30c.

✓ **Early Adams, or Burlington.** Similar to the Extra Early Adams, but a little later, and makes larger ears. It is earlier and harder than any of the sugar corns, and as it makes a small stalk, can be planted very close. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50; doz. ears, 30c.

✓ **Trucker's Favorite.** Never have we introduced a corn that has given more general satisfaction than this. For a second early to follow Early Adams it is unquestionably one of the best; or for planting late to mature quickly it is equally valuable. It is a white corn, very good depth of grain, and makes a most desirable size for roasting ears. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel, \$3.00; dozen ears, 35c.

✓ **Gentry Early Market.** A large-eared, quick-maturing, white corn, making good roasting-ears to come in after Early Adams. Aside from its worth as a table corn, it possesses merits of high order as a field variety, especially on light soils and thin land. It grows and matures very rapidly, making it valuable to plant early for market or home use, or to plant late, after it is too late to plant other varieties. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$2.00; doz. ears, 30c.

✓ **Rare Ripe, or Long White Flint.** Known in some sections as the Hominy Corn, and is one of the best sorts for this purpose. The ears are long, and being of very quick growth is desirable for second early market for roasting-ears. Pkt. 5c.; pt. 10c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$2.00; doz. ears, 30c.

✓ **Extra Early Cory.** This is the earliest of the sweet corns. The ears, while not as large as the later sorts, are very sweet, and of the best quality. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 80c.

✓ **Black Mexican.** One of the sweetest and most delicious flavored of the sugar corns. Of quick maturity. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 80c.

✓ **Crosby's Early Sweet.** An excellent early variety. Ears of good size and very sweet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 80c.

✓ **Country Gentleman.** Although a comparatively new variety, its many good qualities have brought it rapidly into favor. The ears are not only of good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently yielding three or four good ears to the stalk. Its table qualities are unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 80c.; bus. \$2.75.

✓ **Triumph Sugar.** The earliest of the large varieties; very prolific and sweet; intermediate between the preceding variety and Stowell's Evergreen. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 80c.; bushel, \$2.75.

✓ **Egyptian.** A splendid sort both for table and market, also largely used for canning. The ears are large and exceptionally sweet and rich. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 80c.; bushel, \$2.75; doz. ears, 35c.

✓ **Stowell's Evergreen.** This has long been a great favorite. Its strong point is that it will remain in the green state longer than any other sort. Very tender and sugary. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 80c.; bushel, \$2.75; doz. ears, 35c.

✓ **Early Mammoth.** Closely resembles the Late Mammoth, but is a little smaller, and about two weeks earlier. Of good size and quality. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 80c.; bushel, \$2.75.

✓ **Late Mammoth Sugar.** This is the latest but largest of all the sugar corns. The ears grow to an immense size, and are of fine quality and flavor. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 80c.; bush. \$2.75; doz. ears. 35c.

Seed Corn—Field Varieties.

See page 65. Our seed corns give very much better and more satisfactory results for growing in the South than corn grown in the North and West. Experience has shown that corn grown in other sections requires to become acclimated before it gives the best results. Our Field Seed Corns are all Virginia grown, and comprise the largest-yielding and best varieties in cultivation,

POP CORN.

- Mapledale Prolific.** A very prolific corn, bearing large ears, the grains of which are a pearly white. Grows about six feet high. When popped it is pure white and extremely tender. Pkt. 5c.; pint, 15c.; qt. 25c.; dozen ears, 25c.
- Rice.** This is probably the most popular and most generally used of all the pop-corns. It pops pure white, the quality is excellent, and it is always in demand. Pkt. 5c.; pint, 15c.; qt. 25c.; doz. ears, 25c.
- Queen's Golden.** This is a large-eared and handsome yellow pop-corn. The grains are large, pop perfectly white, and are exceedingly tender. The stalks grow about six feet high, and yield three or four ears each. Pkt. 5c.; pint, 15c.; quart, 25c.; doz. ears, 25c.

One pint of each variety of Pop Corn for 25c.



Corn Salad or Fetticus.

CORN SALAD OR FETTICUS.

Sow early in the spring in rows one foot apart, and make successional sowings as often as desired. For very early salad sow in September, and when severe weather comes on, cover with clean straw or leaves. Cover lightly and tread the rows to firm the soil. Work thoroughly and water abundantly.

Large Seeded. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

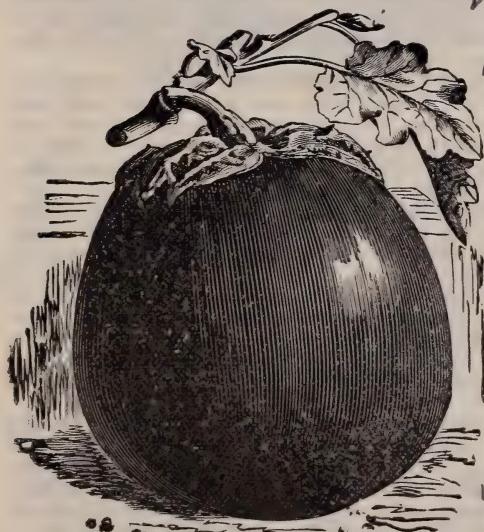
CRESS, OR PEPPER GRASS. (GERMAN, Kresse.)

Every farm has some place where water-cress can be sown to advantage, and once sown it reseeds and spreads very rapidly. Water cress is a most delicious salad, and is becoming very popular in our markets, and a small piece started on the farm now will not only furnish a nice salad, garnishing, etc., for the table, but may prove quite a pin-money making crop in the future.

Culture.—Sow the Curled Cress at frequent intervals early in the spring in shallow drills twelve inches apart. Cress, like all salads, requires a rich soil. The Water Cress should be sown in the spring along the edge of brooks or small streams, or in wet, mucky land. Only one sowing is necessary, as it reseeds and increases very rapidly.

Curled. Used as a small salad, like lettuce, the leaves impart a warm, pungent taste. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Water Cress. One of the most delicious of small salads, and should be grown on every farm on which there is a small stream. Always in demand in the large city markets. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.75.



New York Improved Purple Egg Plant.

EGG PLANT.

The Egg Plant is peculiarly well adapted to our Southern climate, and should be in every garden. It makes a most delicious dish.

Culture.—Egg Plants develop to the greatest perfection in a deep, rich loamy soil. In February or March sow in hot-beds and keep warm. When two inches high transplant to pots or to good, rich soil. About the middle of May set out three feet apart each way, and protect from bugs by dusting lightly with Slug Shot. One ounce will produce about one thousand plants.

Insect Remedies.—For cut-worm use poisoned bran or poisoned cotton-seed meal. For Colorado potato bug see under head of potatoes.

New York Improved Purple. The best and largest variety in cultivation. Our strain of this variety is specially fine. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50.

Egg Plants. Ready about May 1st. 20c. per dozen; \$1.00 per hundred.

ENDIVE.

In the absence of lettuce during the latter part of the season, endive serves as an acceptable salad, and is well worthy of general cultivation, especially as it is of easy culture.

Culture.—Sow in August in drills eighteen inches apart, and when large enough, thin out to one foot apart. When nearly grown, tie up the outer leaves to blanch the heart. In dry seasons give plenty of water.

Green Curled. The best variety for general use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.10.



Green Curled Endive.

KALE OR BORECOLE.



Dwarf Green Curled Scotch Kale.

smooth-leaved variety, which makes a fine salad. 15c.; 2 lbs. for 25c.; 10 lbs. and over, 10c. per lb.

Culture.—Sow either broadcast or in drills eighteen inches apart, from the first of September till the middle of October. It may also be sown in February or March, at which time the Smooth or Spring Kale is best. Of late years the latter has been largely sown in the fall, making greens earlier than the winter sorts. Protect with straw or coarse litter in severe weather, as it can be cut during the winter and spring. Sow winter sorts at the rate of three or four pounds to the acre. Spring Kale can be sown broadcast at the rate of eight pounds to the acre, or four or five pounds in drills.

✓ **Early Curled Siberian. (Blue Kale.)** The old standard winter variety. The leaves are a bright green color, tinged with purple, and beautifully curled and delicate in flavor. In the latitude of Richmond it will stand throughout the winter without protection. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

✓ **Dwarf Green Curled Scotch, or Norfolk.** One of the most popular shipping sorts; very largely used in the Norfolk trucking district. The leaves are of a bright green color, beautifully curled. Should be sown in rows in August and September. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

✓ **Spring or Smooth Kale.** A hardy, quick-growing, dwarf sort. The best for sowing in the spring. Pkt. 5c.; lb.

KOHL RABI.

Culture.—Grown for its turnip-shaped bulb, which is formed above ground. The bulb should be used while young and tender. It is prepared for the table like turnips, and makes a very desirable vegetable when properly prepared. For early use, sow in April in rows eighteen inches apart, and thin out to eight inches between the plants. For winter use, sow in June and July, and thin out as above. One ounce will sow 200 feet of drill.

✓ **Early White Vienna.** The best market and table sort; flesh white and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50.



Koh'l Rabi.

LEEK.

Culture.—The leek is generally considered superior to the onion for soup flavoring, etc. Sow as early as practicable in the spring in a light, rich, moist soil, in drills half an inch deep. When six or eight inches high trim off the tops and roots, and transplant to rows one foot apart and six inches apart in the row, setting them three or four inches deep and earthing up as they grow, so that the necks will become well blanched. May also be sown in cold frames in September, and the young plants transplanted in the fall or early spring to where they are to remain. One ounce will sow about 100 feet of drill. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 90c.

SWEET POT AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Culture.—Sow in spring, in shallow drills twelve inches apart. Gather on a dry day, just before they come into bloom, dry in the shade, and put into closely corked bottles.

Anise. Cultivated for seasoning or garnishing, and used medicinally. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.

Balm. A hardy perennial, used medicinally in cases of fever. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.

Basil Sweet. The seeds and small tops are used largely in flavoring soups, etc. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.

Bene. Excellent for cholera infantum, etc. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.

Caraway. Seed aromatic. Used in pastry, confectionery, and for flavoring. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Dill. The leaves are used in soups, sauces and pickles. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Fennel. A perennial which is excellent for fish sauces. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.

Lavender. A popular aromatic herb. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.

Summer Savory. Used as a culinary herb. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.

Sweet Marjoram. Used in soups, etc. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.

Thyme. For seasoning soups and stuffings. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.

Sage. Used for seasoning, stuffing and sauces. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.; lb. \$1.25.

HORSE RADISH. One of the most desirable relishes for use with meats, oysters, etc. Plant the roots two to three inches deep (small end downward) and twelve inches apart. Per dozen roots, 20c. per 100, 75c. If to be sent by mail, add 5 cts. per dozen; 20c. per 100 extra for postage.

LETTUCE.

Throughout the trucking sections of the South the growing of lettuce in hot beds and cold frames has reached large proportions. Lettuce shipped during the winter and early spring usually proves very remunerative.

Culture.—The quality of lettuce depends largely on its quick growth, and this can only be obtained by transplanting to rich, mellow soil, deeply worked and cultivating well. For early crop sow under glass in January or February, and transplant in the spring. For a succession, sow at intervals of three weeks until end of April. For autumn use, sow in July. For fall planting, sow the hardy varieties in September, and transplant when large enough. Protect with straw, leaves or litter, and they will stand the winter, and head up in the spring; or they can be transplanted to cold frames nine inches apart. Two crops can be grown under the same glass in one season. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill, and produce about 1,500 plants.

Insect Remedies.—Plant-lice sometimes interfere considerably with lettuce grown in hot-beds or greenhouse. The remedies are the application of tobacco dust to plants and soil or fumigation with tobacco. For the green lettuce worm the remedy is pyrethrum mixed with not more than three times its bulk of flour and dusted on the plants while the dew is on.



California Cream Butter Lettuce.

grown by shippers to Northern markets. Of distinct shape, heading up like a cabbage, and almost as solid. Color light green, almost white; the flavor rich and buttery, and very tender. Specially recommended for forcing for spring and summer use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; lb. \$1.00.

✓ **Trianon Cos.** Has no equal for quality, but must be sown early in a hot-bed for best results. The heads are long and conical, often measuring ten inches high by eighteen inches in circumference. A short while before cutting tie up the leaves, and they will blanch quickly and form solid heads, becoming as crisp as celery stalks. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; lb. 40c.; \$1.25.

✓ **Deacon.** A fine forcing lettuce; makes large, dense heads, with thick leaves of superior flavor. It forms a solid heart, blanching to a rich yellow color; crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; lb. 30c.; \$1.00.

✓ **Boston Market, or White Seeded Tennisball.** A splendid early lettuce, forming fine, hard heads of the best quality. One of the earliest heading sorts, and very popular, both for home use and market. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; lb. 30c.; \$1.00.

✓ **Black Seeded Tennisball.** An excellent forcing lettuce; forms close, hard heads; tender, crisp, and a fine table variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; lb. 30c.; \$1.00.

✓ **Improved Hanson.** One of the best summer lettuces. Grows to a large size; very solid and refreshingly crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; lb. 30c.; \$1.00.

✓ **Dutch Butterhead.** An old favorite; makes cabbage-shaped heads of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; lb. 30c.; \$1.00.

✓ **Early Curled Simpson.** Makes a curly, loose head; early and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; lb. 30c.; \$1.00.

✓ **Brown Dutch.** The hardest of lettuces, and best for out-door fall planting; makes a good, solid head. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; lb. 35c.; \$1.25.

LETTUCE PLANTS. See page 3. 25c. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

Crisp-as-Ice. One of the most delicious table lettuces grown. For full description, see New and Desirable Varieties, page 5. Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 20c.; lb. 60c.

✓ **Wood's Cabbage.** Whether for forcing in frames or growing in the open ground, no lettuce that we have ever grown is equal to our Wood's Cabbage. It makes a splendid, large, hard head, very hardy, and exceedingly slow in running to seed. Its many fine qualities have made it a prime favorite wherever grown. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; lb. 60c.; \$2.00.

✓ **Big Boston.** Among the Southern truckers this is more largely grown than any other for shipping. In general appearance, color, and shape, it resembles the Tennisball, but is nearly twice the size. Though a little later than Tennisball, it is preferred on account of its great size and solidity. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

California Cream Butter. Largely used for forcing for spring and summer use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; lb. 35c.; \$1.00.



Trianon Cos. Lettuce.

CANTALOUPE, or MUSK MELON.

Experience has proven that our Southern-raised Cantaloupe seed is very much superior to seed raised in the North and West. Our three special strains of Extra Early Hanover, Wood's Netted Gem, and Wood's Perfection are easily leaders for superior melons.

Culture.—Prepare hills four to six feet apart; a rich, moderately dry, sandy soil is best, using well-rotted stable manure, well mixed with the soil. When danger of frost is past, plant ten to twelve seeds about an inch deep in each hill, and when danger of insects is over, thin out to four plants. Ashes, lime, or dry road-dust sprinkled over the young plants when the dew is on will prevent the attacks of insects. To promote fruitfulness, pinch the ends of the vines when they begin to blossom, especially if the growth is very luxuriant, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground. Be careful not to grow them near cucumbers, squashes, etc., as they readily hybridize, and the flavor of both is injured. Cantaloupes grown on heavy soil are not of the best quality. One ounce of seed will plant sixty hills; two pounds will plant one acre.



Wood's Perfection Cantaloupe.

✓ **Wood's Netted Gem.** Our stock of this is very much superior to the ordinary Netted Gem or the Rocky Ford Netted Gem. We have been saving the seed from selected melons of our improved strain for several years, and we believe that we have to-day the best strain of Netted Gem cantaloupe offered anywhere. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

✓ **Wood's Perfection.** This is another of our own introduction, which has proved to be of very superior merit. It is one of the best of large cantaloupes for main crop. The flesh is thick, of a beautiful deep, rich green color, turning to a salmon; well ribbed and thickly netted; unusually sweet and luscious. A splendid cantaloupe, whether wanted for home use or market. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

✓ **Jenny Lind.** An extra early variety; small size, but of good quality. Highly prized by shippers. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

✓ **Extra Early Hackensack.** This sort resembles the Large Hackensack in shape, but is fully ten days earlier. Has a roughly-netted skin, and dark thick flesh of excellent flavor; one of the best market sorts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

✓ **Skinner's Netted Nutmeg.** A medium-sized cantaloupe; thickly netted and of excellent flavor; medium early. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

✓ **Large Green Citron.** One of the best flavored cantaloupes grown; flesh and skin deep green; thickly netted. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

✓ **Osage, or Miller Cream.** A splendid melon, of medium size, oval-shape, salmon-colored flesh, and very thick meat; a splendid table melon. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

✓ **Emerald Gem.** Similar to above, except flatter in shape. The flavor is particularly good. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

✓ **Paul Rose.** A cross of the Osage with the Netted Gem. Flesh deep orange-colored, with a very small seed cavity. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

✓ **Champion Market.** An early, large-growing, thickly netted sort of very handsome appearance. Flesh light green; very sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

✓ **Large Hackensack, or Turk's Cap.** A popular and large-growing medium early sort. Flesh very thick and sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

✓ **Montreal Market Nutmeg.** One of the largest melons for main crop. Very showy and attractive; thick flesh and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

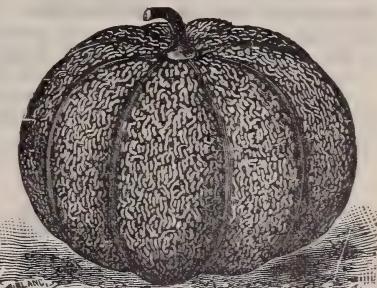
✓ **Baltimore, or Acme.** During the season this melon is always in demand for the best hotels and restaurants, and finds ready sale. It is oval-shaped, and has very thick, green flesh of the finest flavor. One of the best sorts for shipping. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

✓ **Banana.** Grows eighteen to twenty-four inches long; quite a curiosity. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

✓ **Glass Melon.** An old-fashioned preserving sort. The fruits are about the size and shape of a lemon, the color of rind a light lemon yellow. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

✓ **Extra Early Hanover.** This variety originated in this section, and is unquestionably the best extra early cantaloupe in cultivation. While being extra early in maturity, it also makes a good sized melon, averaging considerably larger than the Netted Gem. It is oblong in shape, slightly flattened at the ends, of excellent quality, and a fine shipping and market melon. Wherever it has been grown it has become very popular, and the demand for the seed has increased rapidly each year, so much so that it has always exhausted our supply before the season was over. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

✓ **Rocky Ford Netted Gem.** Our stock is grown from seed obtained direct from the famous Rocky Ford melon district. The Netted Gem is one of the most delicious melons grown. It produces uniformly small to medium sized melons of almost a perfect globe shape. Grows remarkably uniform, thick meated, flesh light green in color, and of luscious flavor. Skin green and thickly netted. Very prolific and medium early. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.



Extra Early Hackensack.

WATERMELON.

Our seed is all Southern-raised, and very much superior to seeds grown in the North and West.

Culture.—Cultivate exactly like cantaloupes, but give more room, say ten to twelve feet apart each way. They should not be planted near pumpkins, gourds, or their species, as they will hybridize and injure the flavor of both. One ounce will plant thirty hills; three pounds will plant an acre.



The Jones Watermelon—from a photograph.

✓ **Dark Icing.** This is really the best extra early melon grown. A solid, early melon, weighing from twenty-five to thirty pounds. The meat is of a deep rich red color, and of the most delicious flavor, Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

✓ **Peerless, or White Seeded Ice-Cream.** An excellent early sort; oblong; lus icus. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

✓ **The Jones.** Our stock of this has been very much improved by careful selection for several years past, and we unhesitatingly recommend it as one of the best watermelons in our list. It grows to a large size; skin of a dark green color, with indistinct stripes. Flesh bright red, exceedingly sweet, juicy, and melting. We recommend it very strongly, both as a market melon and a splendid melon for home use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

✓ **Jackson.** For home use the Jackson is unsurpassed. Although not extra large, the delicious flavor more than compensates for want of size. Color light green, rind very thin, flesh firm and sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

✓ **Carolina Bradford.** A favorite above all others in sections where it has been grown. It makes a strong, healthy growth of vine, and is very productive. The melons grow to a large size; elongated in shape; rind dark green with darker stripe; flesh red, and remarkably tender and sweet. An excellent melon for home use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

✓ **Joe Johnson.** An old favorite, which makes friends wherever grown. The melons run very uniform in size, with very few culs. An excellent market and shipping melon as well as for home use. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

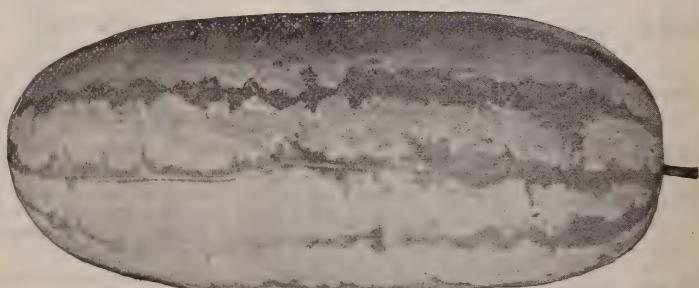
✓ **Duke Jones.** A Southern variety. Extra early, extra large, very prolific, and of finest flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

✓ **Improved Georgia Rattlesnake.** The old Rattlesnake has always been regarded as a fine melon. Our strain is the result of careful selection by an experienced melon grower through several years of careful and watchful work. The illustration gives a good idea of its general appearance. The rind is thin and tough, the flesh deep scarlet, the flavor unsurpassed by any other sort. We strongly recommend it both for shipping and home use, combining to an unusual degree splendid shipping and table qualities. Pkt. 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 30 cents; pound, \$1.00.

✓ **Eden.** Originated by Mr. C. H. Mathis, one of the largest melon growers in the South. It is a successful cross of the Kolb Gem and Rattlesnake, combining the good shipping qualities of the Kolb Gem with the splendid table qualities of the Rattlesnake. It is similar in shape and appearance to the Kolb Gem, excepting that it has a brighter stripe and is a little more attractive in appearance. Is becoming popular wherever grown. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

✓ **Girardeau's Triumph.** One of the best market and shipping melons in cultivation. It is early, prolific, and averages very large. Its fine appearance makes it a ready seller in any market. The rind, like that of the Duke Jones, is of dark green color with indistinct stripe. Flesh solid and sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 45c.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 40c. per lb.

✓ **Girardeau's New Favorite.** Resembles the Florida Favorite, but is larger. It is early, productive, tender and crisp, has bright red, very sweet flesh. The rind is thin and too tender to stand shipment long distances, but is a splendid melon for home use or near-by market. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 45c.



Improved Georgia Rattlesnake—from a photograph.

WATERMELON.—Continued.

Florida Favorite. This has long been a prime favorite for home consumption. It ripens early, has dark skin with light green stripes and crimson flesh; exceedingly sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 40c.

✓ **Jordan's Gray Monarch, or Long Light Icing.** One of the largest of melons, and a fine shipper, carrying well for long distances. It is long in shape, with skin of mottled gray color, and bright crimson flesh. The flavor is sweet and delicious. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

*Blue Gem Watermelon.*

sirable for growing in mountainous districts, or on heavy soils. Fruit oblong; rind thin; flesh red, sweet and solid. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40 cts.

✓ **Boss.** A very dark-skinned melon; flesh deep red; medium size; excellent quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

✓ **Citron** (for preserving). Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50.

✓ **Blue Gem.** Will average larger than the Kolb Gem, and as a table melon, is far superior. Of a dark bluish green color, very uniform in size and shape, crimson flesh, equal to any as a shipper, and shows up well in bulk. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.; 5-lb. lots and over, 30c. per lb.

✓ **Kolb Gem.** For shipping purposes this is more largely grown than any other sort. It grows large, uniformly round, and its keeping qualities are unequalled. The flesh is bright red, solid and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.; in 5-lb. lots and over, 25c. per lb.

✓ **Dixie.** A cross of the Kolb Gem on the Mountain Sweet, a good shipping melon. It ripens early, the vines are strong and vigorous, and the fruit large. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

✓ **Pride of Georgia.** One of the largest melons in our list. Dark green rind; oval-shape; meat bright red. Unsurpassed as a table melon. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

✓ **Mountain Sweet.** This popular old melon still holds its own, and is particularly de-

sirable for growing in mountainous districts, or on heavy soils. Fruit oblong; rind thin; flesh red,

MUSHROOM SPAWN.

We will send special circular giving culture of mushrooms to any one interested, on application.

English Spawn. 15c. lb., 10 lbs. and over at 10c. lb. If to be sent by mail, add 10c. per lb. for postage.

NASTURTIUM, OR INDIAN CRESS.

The flowers and young leaves are used as a salad. The seed pods, with foot-stalks attached, are gathered while green and tender and used as pickle. They make a most tender and delicious relish, similar to capers. Plant April or May.

Tall Mixed. The tall varieties require to be planted either alongside of fences or trellis work, or staked, to do best. Price, per pkt. 5c.; ounce, 15c.

Dwarf. These make very ornamental plants, and are much easier to grow than the tall kinds. Price, pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.

WOOD'S BACON BEANS. Earlier than any Snap or Shell Bean Grown.

This splendid and distinct vegetable will become very popular when its valuable qualities become fully known. It is used as a shelled bean, boiled with bacon similar to black-eye peas, and makes a most delicious and excellent table vegetable. It comes in much earlier than snap beans or any other shelled bean grown, and on this account is particularly desirable. It is very hardy, and will endure cold weather; hence can be planted early in the spring. In addition to their use as a green shelled bean boiled with bacon, they can also be used dry, prepared the same as black-eye peas. Pkt. 10c.; pint, 20c.; qt. 35c.; peck, \$2.

Culture.—In the extreme Southern States it would be well to plant during December, January, and February, and if the weather becomes very cold, protect with litter of some kind. The best time for general planting is February and March. They should not be planted late, as the blossoms are apt to drop off during hot weather. Plant in rows two-and-a-half to three feet apart and four or five inches between the beans, two to three inches deep. They are ready for gathering when three-fourths grown and can be used up to the time they are fully matured.

How to Get Small Seeds to Grow in Hot, Dry Weather.

supporting them at the ends with little cross sticks until the plants get sufficient growth and strength to withstand heat. If it is very hot and dry, the boards can be raised to a height of two or three inches until the plants become thoroughly well established. If this method is adopted, it will be found easy to get up almost any kinds of seeds that may be sown during the summer. The sowing of seeds, such as carrot, beet, salsify, parsnip, etc., during June and July, to come in for late crop, has been very successfully practiced in the past two or three years, and if the seeds are given some protection, as above indicated, there is very little trouble in getting same up and well established, when there will be no difficulty in making a good late crop.

Laying boards over the rows where small seeds are sown will conserve the moisture and bring up almost any seeds, even though the weather be hot and dry. After the seeds sprout and make their appearance, raise the boards an inch or so above the surface of the ground, to give light and air,

MUSTARD.



Mustard.

This is grown to quite a large extent in the Southern States. It is used the same as Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The white or yellow seeded variety is cultivated chiefly for medicinal purposes or pickling. Southern Giant Curled and Ostrich Plume are best for general use.

Culture.—Sow during February, March or April, or during September or October, either broadcast or in rows six inches apart. Cut when about three inches high. Sow one ounce to eighty feet of drill, or broadcast at the rate of five or six pounds per acre.

Ostrich Plume Mustard.—This new variety originated in the South, and is one of the most desirable mustards in cultivation. The leaves are exquisitely crimped, ruffled and frilled, and make an excellent table garnishing. It is of superior flavor when cooked, and very popular wherever grown. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

Southern Giant Curled. A favorite variety, much esteemed in the South. Very succulent, pungent, and of sweet flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

White or Black. Used for salad. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 25c.

Mustard Seed for Pickling. Lb. 15c.

OKRA OR GUMBO.

This vegetable should be much more generally grown, as it makes a fine flavoring for soups, stews, and gravies. Also gives a good flavor to canned tomatoes. Should be gathered and used while young, and may be kept for winter use by drying the young pods on a string.

Culture.—When the ground has become warm, sow thickly in drills three feet apart, and when large enough, thin out to eight inches apart in the rows. To keep for winter use, slice the pods when young and tender into narrow rings; string and hang in the shade to dry. One ounce will sow fifty feet of drill.

Perkins' Mammoth Podded. A distinct valuable new Okra. Its productiveness is simply wonderful. The pods shoot out from the stalk within three inches of the ground, and the whole plant is covered with them to the extreme height of the plant. The pods are of an intense green color, of unusual length, eight or nine inches, and do not get hard, as is the case with other Okras. It is also very superior for use by canners. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 45c.

White Velvet. Bears round, white, smooth pods, unlike other varieties, which are ridged or square-edged. The pods are of extra large size, and are produced in great abundance. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Improved Dwarf Prolific, or Density. Of dwarf growth, but immensely productive. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

Tall Green. Produces in great abundance dark green pods of the best quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 35c.

ONION SETS.

If to be sent by mail, add 10c. per quart for postage.

Culture.—Plant four inches apart, in rows about half an inch deep and one foot between the rows, but do not cover the sets entirely. This applies to all varieties except the Potato Onion, which should be planted in rows two feet apart and nine inches apart in the row, and then covered with about one inch of soil. All varieties can be set out in the fall as well as the spring. Fall planting of onions is succeeding very well in the South, and should be more generally practised.

Yellow Potato Onions (also called the "Hill Onion.") We have never known this onion to fail to turn out a satisfactory crop, and it should be largely grown all throughout the South. It matures its crop early, and can be shipped to market long before the Northern or Western crops of onions are ready, and has always brought good paying prices. It can also be used most satisfactorily as a green bunch onion. The Yellow Potato Onion makes a large sized onion, of mild flavor and excellent cooking qualities.

Is of a reddish yellow color, and a good keeper. This variety never makes seed, but divides up from the root, one medium sized onion often dividing up and producing as many as twelve onions, from medium size to small sets. The very smallest sets produce from one to two large onions, while the larger sets will produce all the way from two to twenty onions in a hill. Our stock of the Yellow Potato Onions is extra fine, and we strongly recommend the same as a profitable crop to farmers as well as gardeners and truckers, as they can be easily grown with very little trouble, and both the sets and onions are always salable at good prices. Price: Small size sets (averaging about the size of a hulled walnut), 15c. per quart; 90c. per peck; \$3.00 per bushel. Medium size sets (averaging about the size of an egg), 70c. per peck; \$2.25 per bushel. Bushel price fluctuates.

White Multiplier. This differs from the Yellow Potato Onion in color, being pure white, and does not make as large onions, but is very productive and of finest flavor, and of slightly better keeping qualities than the Yellow Potato Onion. Quart, 15c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50.

Extra Early White Pearl. An extra early variety, producing bulbs of a pure white color, mild and delicate flavor. This sort is for fall planting only. See Fall Catalogue for prices.

Yellow Danvers. Qt. 15c.; peck, 85c.; bushel prices on application.

White Silver Skin. Qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bushel prices on application.



Potato Onions.

ONION.

Culture.—*Large Onions from Seed.*—To grow large onions to best advantage from seed the first year, sow in January or February in hot-beds, and as soon as the weather opens and the sets are the size of a goose-quill, transplant to rows twelve inches apart and four to six inches between the onions. Transplanting is of decided benefit to onions, making them grow larger and increasing the yield considerably, in some instances double the yields being reported. They can also be sown in the open ground in February or March, and will make a good crop of medium-sized onions and small onion sets. The medium sized can be used or sold, and the small onion sets planted out either in the fall or spring to make large onions. The Italian, Spanish and Bermuda varieties can be sown in August or September, and transplanted about the end of October or early in November. They succeed very well indeed. Five or six pounds will sow an acre.

Growing Onion Sets from Seed.—To grow onion sets sow in broad, wide rows, in March or early in April, at the rate of forty to fifty pounds per acre, and keep clean of weeds. In late summer, or whenever the tops die, remove the small bulbs, buttons or sets to a dry place, spreading them out thinly on trays made of laths, piling the trays one on top of another, separated by blocks, so that the air can circulate freely between them. The larger sets should be sold for pickling, and only the smallest sets retained for planting.

Louisiana or Creole Onion. A Southern variety of unusual merit.

Wherever it is grown it speedily becomes very popular, both with gardeners and truckers. It grows to a large size; color reddish yellow; mild flavor and a splendid keeper. Like the Bermuda onion, it is specially suited to the South. Can be sown either in the spring or fall. When sown in the spring, it should be put in early and transplanted when the size of a goose quill. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.; lb. \$2.00.

✓ **Extra Early Red.** Although not large, it is a fine close-grained onion; very early, uniform in size and shape, and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

✓ **Extra Early White Pearl.** The quickest of the white sorts; makes large pearly white onions, tender mild, and of excellent flavor. Should be sown in the spring thickly, and the sets put out in the fall. In this way large onions may be had before any other sorts are ready. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.00.

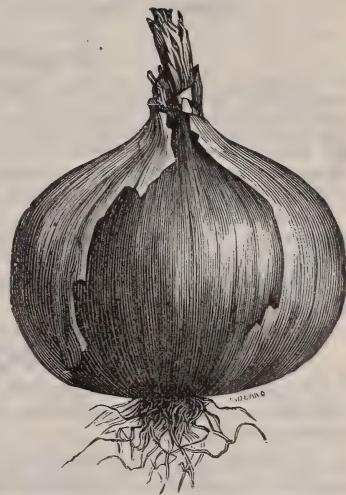
✓ **Silver Skin.** Excellent variety for family use. Skin and flesh pure white; mild flavor and globe-shape. The best white onion to grow largely for sets. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$1.75.

✓ **Yellow Globe Danvers.** Standard variety; globe-shaped, large in size. One of the principal main crop sorts. Keeps well, and is a most desirable market or table onion. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

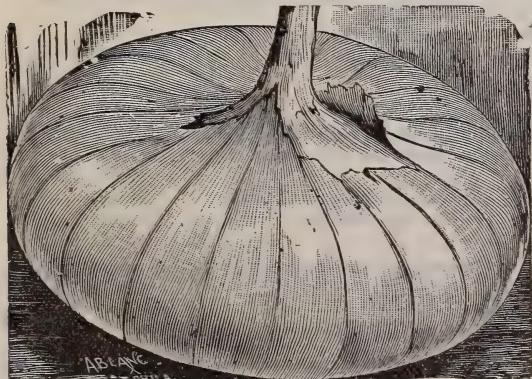
✓ **Large Red Wethersfield.** A very attractive onion, and popular everywhere. Medium early; skin purplish red and flesh purplish white. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

✓ **Australian Brown Onion.** A new, extra early, long-keeping onion, claimed to be the most valuable variety introduced in a generation. Of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid, and will keep longer than any other onion known. It is of very attractive appearance, and makes a very salable and popular variety on our markets. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. \$1.00.

✓ **Bermuda Onions.** Our stock of this famous early shipping onion is genuine Teneriffe-grown, specially grown for us in the Canary Islands, and is a very superior stock. They are very tender and of delicious flavor, and are much appreciated for table use. Can be sown both in the fall and early spring, and do better sown in seed-beds and transplanted. We strongly advise the more extended use of these by our southern growers. We can supply both the White and Red Bermuda. **White Bermuda**, pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.25. **Red Bermuda**, pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.



Yellow Globe Danvers.



Mammoth Silver King.

SPANISH AND ITALIAN ONIONS.

✓ **Mammoth Silver King.** This is one of the largest onions in cultivation, growing to a remarkable size. The skin is a beautiful silvery white, flesh pure white, and of a particularly mild and pleasant flavor. It matures early, and grows uniformly, of large size and perfect form, flattened at the top. Recommended both for fall and spring planting. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

✓ **Prize Taker, or Spanish King.** Like nearly all Spanish onions, this makes extra large size onions and of particularly fine flavor. The outside skin is a rich yellow straw color, and the flesh is pure white, sweet, mild and tender. Ripens up fine and hard, and makes a very handsome and attractive onion. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

✓ **Copper King.** This attains an enormous size, single onions having been grown weighing four pounds. The skin is a reddish yellow color, flesh white,

very sweet, mild and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.

✓ **White Queen.** A beautiful, small white onion, excellent for pickling. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.



Champion Moss Curled.

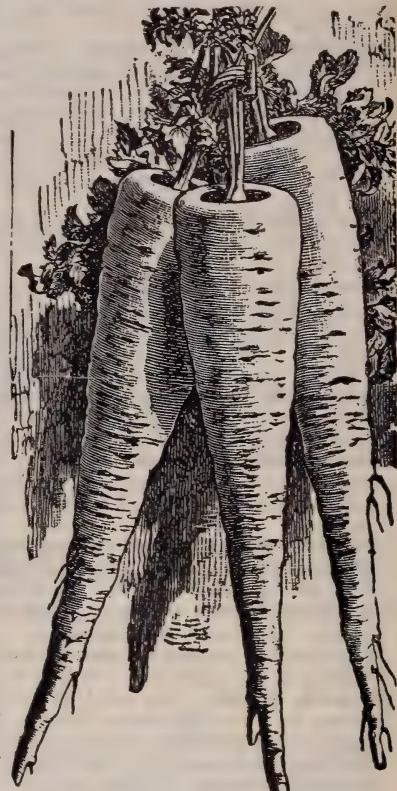
PARSLEY.

Culture.—Soak the seed in water a few hours, and sow in rich soil early in spring, in rows a foot apart, and cover lightly. Parsley is slow to germinate, and is sometimes three or four weeks in coming up. One ounce will sow one hundred and fifty feet of drill.

Champion Moss Curled. The best and most improved strain.

It is beautifully curled and crimped, and is the best for garnishing and flavoring. It also makes an ornamental plant for edging walks. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

Plain, or Single. Very hardy, and stronger in flavor than the curled. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.



Sugar or Hollow Crown Parsnip.

PARSNIP.

Culture.—A rich sandy loam, deeply worked, is the best for parsnips. Sow in the spring, in drills eighteen inches apart, covering lightly. Parsnip seed is very slow in germinating, especially when the ground is dry. When the plants are two inches high thin out to four or six inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow two hundred feet of drill. Five pounds to the acre.

✓ **Wood's Improved Sugar Parsnip.** This is a selection and decided improvement over the old Sugar Parsnip, both in shape of roots and flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

✓ **Sugar or Hollow Crown.** This is an old standard variety. Smooth skin, tender, and well flavored. It is good, either for table use or stock. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 30c.

✓ **PEANUTS.** See Field Seeds.

SWEET POTATOES.

Our seed is grown in Hanover county, Va. This county has a national reputation for producing the finest and best flavored sweet potatoes in this country.

Culture.—Put the potatoes into hot-beds in April, covering with three inches of earth, and after they begin to grow, give plenty of air on sunny days, and water regularly. In May or June set out in rows three feet apart and fifteen inches apart in the rows. The land should be ploughed shallow in order to produce the short, chunky potato most largely in demand. Apply a fertilizer having only a small percentage of nitrogen and a large amount of potash.

✓ **Extra Early Caroline.** Very early, productive, nearly round shape, of a bright yellow color, and shorter than the ordinary varieties. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.00. Barrel prices on application.

Yellow Nansemond. The most popular of all yellow sweet potatoes. Peck, 40c.; bush. \$1.00. Barrel price on application.

Red Nose. One of the best market varieties; a large yielder, and of good flavor. Bright yellow with tinted red tip, which shows only when freshly dug. Peck, 40c.; bush. \$1. Barrel price on application.

Hanover Yam or Cluster. A large, round, white variety; quite a favorite in some sections. Yields better on heavy soil than the yellow sorts. Peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.00. Barrel price on application.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Ready May and June. 25c. per 100; \$2.00 per 1,000.

RHUBARB.

Culture.—In April sow in drills in a shady or moist situation, and when a few inches high, thin out to twelve inches. The following fall transplant to a deep, well manured soil, four feet apart, and protect with manure or leaves. It may be more quickly grown by setting out the roots either in the spring or fall, covering the crown every fall with coarse manure. Do not gather any the first season, and never allow it to go to seed.

Linnæus. The best variety for the South. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25.
Rhubarb Roots. 10c. each; \$1.00 dozen. Prices by the 100 on application.

If to be mailed, add 10c. each for postage.

SEED POTATOES.

These are one of our leading specialties, and our stocks are unsurpassed. We handle thousands of barrels of same every season. Remember, too, that we always ship in full-sized, round-hoop barrels, which contain a good many more potatoes than the flat hoop or under-sized barrels which are frequently used to ship potatoes in. See pages 6 to 8 of our Catalogue for full information.

PREMIUMS ON . . . PACKETS AND OUNCES.

At catalogue rates, customers can select—
\$1.50 worth for each \$1.00 remitted;
65c. worth for each 50 cents remitted;
or six 5-cent packets for each 25c. remitted.

All sent postage paid by us. This applies to packets and ounces only, and not to seeds ordered in larger quantities.

GARDEN PEAS.

Truckers and Gardeners requiring large quantities are requested to write for special prices, stating kinds and quantity wanted.

Early Peas are a very short crop this year, and consequently are higher in price than usual. This should not, however, deter our truckers and market-gardeners from planting their usual quantities, as the general experience is that crops prove most profitable when the seed supply is short and high-priced.



Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas.

BEAUFORT CO., N. C., Oct. 30, 1901.—I have been growing early peas for several years, and find Wood's Lightning Excelsior Pea to be the best pea I can get; noted for gathering nearly all at one picking. In fact, I can always rely on any seed that comes from T. W. Wood & Sons.

Wood's Extra Early. A very desirable extra early sort to follow after our Lightning Excelsior. It grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, is very hardy and productive, and a very desirable pea for market or family use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.40; bush. \$5.00.

Alaska. Our strain of this variety is the very best. The Alaska pea is increasing in popularity every year, especially in the large pea-growing sections of the Atlantic coast, both on account of its earliness and productiveness and the beautiful green color of its peas, which makes it very salable in our markets, and on this account it is also especially desirable for canners. It is altogether one of the best extra early sorts in cultivation. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50. Bushel, \$5.25.

First and Best. An excellent strain of first early peas, which is very popular, and largely planted throughout the trucking sections. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.40; bush. \$5.00.

Philadelphia Extra Early. The old standard extra early sort, coming in a little later than other extra early varieties. It is very popular, and largely planted. Pkt. 5c.; quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.40; bush. \$5.00.

Tom Thumb. A very early smooth pea, of excellent quality; grows about ten inches high, and yields abundantly. Fine for small gardens. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.40. Bushel prices quoted on application.

Cleveland's Eclipse. Has proved itself to be one of the earliest and most productive of wrinkled peas. The vines attain a height of two feet, and are very vigorous, and are well covered with pods. The peas are green, wrinkled, smaller than American Wonder, and of most delicious flavor; the pods are similar to American Wonder in shape and size. Owing to its extreme earliness, great productiveness, small size of seed, delicious quality, and height of vine, it is destined to be one of the most desirable of wrinkled peas both for truckers and the family garden. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$2.00.

Culture.—Peas succeed best in light, rich, loamy soil which has been manured the previous season. Plant the smooth varieties in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in rows three or four feet apart, two inches deep, giving the taller varieties more room between the rows. For a succession, plant every two weeks. The dwarf varieties can be planted in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Peas grown as a market crop are rarely ever staked, but when the taller varieties are grown for private use, it is a good plan to sow them in double rows and stake with brush. They should be kept clean and the earth worked toward them two or three times during growth. One-and-a-half bushels are required to plant one acre; one quart to plant 100 feet of drill.

Insect Remedies.—Kerosene oil applied with a fine sprayer is highly recommended for the pea-louse.

If to be sent by mail, add for postage at the rate of 8 cents per pint, 15 cents per quart. Packets mailed free.

Extra Early Varieties.

Claudit. For full description of this splendid new extra early variety, see page 4. Per pkt. 10c.; pt. 30c.; qt. 50c.

Wood's Lightning Excelsior. The earliest, hardest and most profitable of all early sorts. The vines grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, are strong, vigorous, remarkably productive, and will stand the severest weather better than any pea we have ever grown. Their extreme earliness, hardiness, uniformity of ripening, productiveness and fine quality make them an ideal pea for the market gardener, and the best of first earlies for home use. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.50; bus. \$5.25.

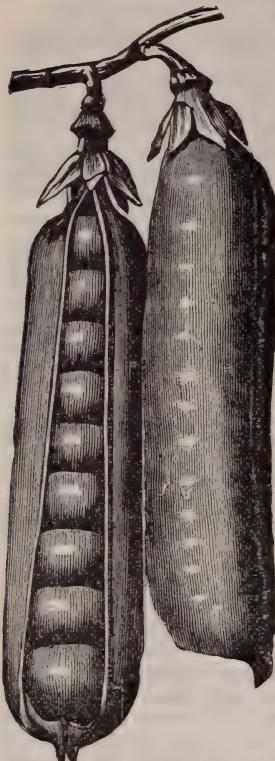
The following extracts from customers' letters show the superiority of Wood's Lightning Excelsior as a first early pea:

ARNETT Co., N. C., Oct. 25, 1901.—Wood's Lightning Excelsior Peas are the earliest, hardest and best for early market I have ever grown.

H. N. BIZZELL.

C. G. MIDYETTE.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES—Continued.



Wood's Acme.

Gradus or Prosperity. A new extra wrinkled pea, making very large pods, which are full of peas, and one of the best flavored varieties in cultivation. This pea is a most marked advance and improvement in wrinkled peas, coming in nearly as early as the smooth peas, and being very much superior in flavor. It is also remarkably productive. It grows about three feet in height. The peas remain edible, tender and sweet for some time after they reach maturity. We strongly recommend this pea to our customers who desire earliness, productiveness and fine quality in peas. Per pkt. 10c.; qt. 50c.; peck, \$3.00.

Nott's Excelsior. Although a few days later than the American Wonder, the pods will average fully one-third larger. For a wrinkled pea they are remarkably hardy, and can be planted almost as early as the smooth sorts. Dwarf in habit, of vigorous constitution, and wonderfully productive. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.75

American Wonder. One of the earliest of wrinkled peas, and excellent for family use. The vines grow about nine inches high, are of robust nature, and remarkably productive. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck, \$1.70.

McLean's Little Gem. A favorite early wrinkled variety, maturing a little later than the American Wonder. Of dwarf habit, bears abundantly, and is of excellent quality. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.60.

Second Early and Late Varieties.

Bliss' Everbearing. Matures soon after McLean's Gem, and continues a long time in bearing. As the pods are gathered, others mature in succession. Height 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.25.

McLean's Advancer. An excellent second early green wrinkled variety, which bears an abundance of long, well-filled pods; tender and sweet. Height 1½ feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.25; bushel, \$4.00.

Allan's Dwarf Telephone. A dwarf variety of the famous Telephone, bearing large, handsome pods of peas of the highest quality, and similar to the tall Telephone, without the long vines of that kind. Very regular and uniform in growth, the vines growing 18 inches high, and are stocky and vigorous, and healthy, without tendency to sport. Per

pkt. 10c.; qt. 40c.; peck, \$2.00.

Wood's Acme. A most superior variety for main crop, both for private use and market. The peas are large, wrinkled and of a greenish color. The vines are crowded with pods, and are everbearing to a greater degree than any other pea. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 30c.; peck \$1.75.

Telephone. One of the most productive of the wrinkled peas. Of excellent sugary flavor; pods of large size, containing six or seven peas each. Rather late in maturing, but one of the best for main crop. Height 4 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.40. Bushel price on application.

Stratagem. A remarkably fine pea. The vines are almost completely covered with large, well-filled pods. Sweet and delicious. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.30.

Champion of England. Universally admitted to be one of the best late peas grown; of a delicious flavor, and a very profuse bearer. Height, 4 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.20; bushel, \$4.00.

Yorkshire Hero. A superior late pea. The pods are long and well filled; the peas large and of excellent quality. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 20c.; peck, \$1.20. Bushel, \$4.00.

Large White Marrowfat. A strong, hardy grower; bears broad, thick pods, containing 4 or 5 large peas of good quality. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.75.

Black Eye Marrowfat. Closely resembles the above while growing. A good yielder. Pkt. 5c.; qt. 15c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.75.

Edible Podded Pea.

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea. No edible podded pea we have ever grown can compare with this; when sliced and boiled, served with butter and sauce, they make a most tempting and delicious dish. The pods grow six to seven inches long and an inch-and-a-half broad. Once tried, this will always have a place in the garden. Pkt. 10c.; pint, 30c.; qt. 50c.



BELFIELD, VA., Oct 1, 1901—I have been using your seed for the last ten years; have always found them true to name, and they have never failed to germinate

HENRY MACLIN.

Wood's Mammoth Luscious Sugar Pea.

PEPPER.

Culture.—Sow in hot bed in February or March, and transplant to open ground in May, in rows two to three feet apart, fifteen inches between the plants; or when the ground becomes warm, sow in open ground and set out as above. When about six inches high, apply liquid manure or some good fertilizer.

✓ **Coral Gem Bouquet.** A dwarf pepper, producing hundreds of small, bright red peppers thickly set on the plants. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 35c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

✓ **Ruby King.** These are a bright ruby-red color, remarkably mild and pleasant. Can be sliced and eaten with vinegar and pepper, used as a salad or stuffed as mangoes. The fruit is from four to six inches long. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

✓ **Long Red Cayenne.** Bears an abundance of long, bright red pods, which are used for pickling when both green and ripe. Very strong and pungent. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

✓ **Proropp's Giant.** One of the largest peppers grown, measuring six to eight inches long and about two inches thick. Of a glossy scarlet color; flavor mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.00.

✓ **Mammoth Golden Queen.** Fruits six inches long by nine to ten in circumference, and are borne twelve to fifteen to each plant. Mild and sweet. Use as described for Ruby King. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; lb. \$2.25.

✓ **Tobasco Pepper.** A very hot and pungent variety; used largely for making pepper sauce. Packet 10c.; oz. 50c.

✓ **Sweet Spanish Mammoth.** Fine for mangoes. Large and of splendid quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.75.

✓ **Bell, or Bull Nose.** A large early sort of mild flavor. Color, purplish red. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.50

✓ **Red Cluster.** Very hot; color coral red; borne in clusters. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c.; lb. \$2.00.

✓ **PEPPER PLANTS.** Ready May and June. Doz. 20c.; 100, \$1.00. See page 3.



Bell or Bull Nose Pepper.

PUMPKIN.

Pumpkins make a very healthy and nutritious winter feed for cattle in addition to their value for culinary purposes. Should be grown on every farm. Can be planted to advantage in the corn field, and fed to hogs and cattle during the winter, as desired.

Culture.—Plant in May, in hills eight to ten feet apart, mixing a shovelful or two of well-rotted manure in each hill. Put eight or ten seeds in each hill, and cultivate till the vines get strong, when they should be thinned out, leaving two or three of the strongest plants in each hill. When planted in corn, plant at the same time as the corn, planting in every fourth row of corn, and ten to twelve feet apart in the row, letting the hill of pumpkins take the place of a hill of corn. One ounce will plant twenty hills; three pounds one acre.



Virginia Mammoth Pumpkin.

✓ **Virginia Mammoth.** The best and most productive variety for the South. Grows to an immense size. Is oval in shape, thick fleshed, of first-rate flavor and splendid keeping qualities. Can be kept all through the winter and fed or used as desired without any trouble. This variety is suited to our climate, and our seed is Southern raised, both of which are very necessary to raise a fine crop of pumpkins. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 5c.; lb. 75c.

✓ **Cashaw, or Crookneck.** One of the best table sorts; also fine for stock feeding. Very productive, and grows to a large size. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

✓ **Large Cheese.** A fine, large pumpkin of splendid quality. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

✓ **King of the Mammoths, or Pot Iron.** An immense variety, which has taken several prizes offered for the largest and best pumpkin grown. Single pumpkins have been grown to weigh over two hundred pounds. Flesh of a rich golden yellow color; a splendid keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 75c.

✓ **Tennessee Sweet Potato.** Of medium size; creamy white, with light green stripes; flesh fine-grained, and of excellent flavor. Unsurpassed for pies and custards. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

✓ **Connecticut, or Cornfield.** Splendid for stock feeding. Grows to a large size, round, and of a yellow color. A good yielder. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 30c.; 5 lbs. and over, 25c. lb.

RADISH.

Culture.—To be tender and crisp, Radishes must be grown quickly, and this requires rich soil and plenty of moisture. Commencing with the first mild spell in the spring, sow at intervals of ten days, in a light, rich, deeply dug soil. May also be grown as a catch-crop between rows of beets, lettuce, onions, etc. Radishes can be forced in hotbeds, but must have plenty of ventilation and moisture. For fall and winter use, sow the China Winter or Spanish varieties in August or September. One ounce will sow fifty feet; eight to ten pounds one acre.

TURNIP-SHAPED VARIETIES.

✓ **Extra Early Scarlet, or Cardinal Globe.** One of the earliest radishes grown, and one of the best for forcing. Makes a very small top, of bright red color, and is very attractive, both in color and shape, making it a good seller. Mild, crisp, juicy, and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

✓ **Early White Tipped Scarlet.** A beautiful radish, coming in very early; tops very small, permitting of close planting; quality excellent. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

✓ **Early Red or Scarlet Turnip.** A small round radish with small tops and of quick growth. Desirable for forcing or early out-door planting. Crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

✓ **Early White Turnip.** A rapid grower; skin and flesh pure white. Good for both forcing and general garden culture. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

✓ **Mixed Turnip Radishes.** A mixture of all the above varieties Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

✓ **Golden Globe Summer.** Grows to a large size, and as it stands heat well, may be sown quite late. Crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.



Long White Naples.

OLIVE-SHAPED VARIETIES.

✓ **Extra Early Scarlet Olive-shaped.** One of the best of early radishes, very popular with truckers and for the family garden. Oblong in shape; of a deep scarlet color, quick growing, crisp, and of excellent table qualities. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

✓ **French Breakfast.** Of quick growth; crisp and tender. Color, scarlet, except at tip, where it is pure white. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

✓ **Yellow Olive-shaped.** Equally well adapted for forcing as for summer use. Of rapid growth and fine quality; tender, crisp and brittle. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.



Red Turnip Radish.

LONG VARIETIES.

✓ **Chinese or Celestial Radish.** A quick growing white variety, very tender and agreeable in flavor. Shape half long, stump-rooted. A variety of unusual merit, and can be sown either in the spring or fall. Retains its crispness and flavor longer than other sorts. Highly recommended. Pkt. 5c. oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

✓ **Long white Naples.** A very excellent sort, much better in every way than the Long White Vienna and Lady Finger. Skin white; flesh fine grained, crisp and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

✓ **Brightest Long Scarlet.** A decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of its class. Fit for use in about twenty-five days, when planted out-doors; has a small top, and no neck; bright scarlet color. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

✓ **Wood's Early Frame.** One of the earliest radishes grown, its small top making it very fine for forcing; shorter and thicker than the Long Scarlet and earlier. Tender, crisp and fine flavored. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

✓ **Chartier Long Scarlet.** A beautiful long radish, of a deep crimson color, shading to white at the tip. Splendid for out-door culture. Will keep tender longer than any other variety. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.

✓ **Mixed Long Radishes.** A mixture of the above four long radishes. Per pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 50c.



WINTER VARIETIES.

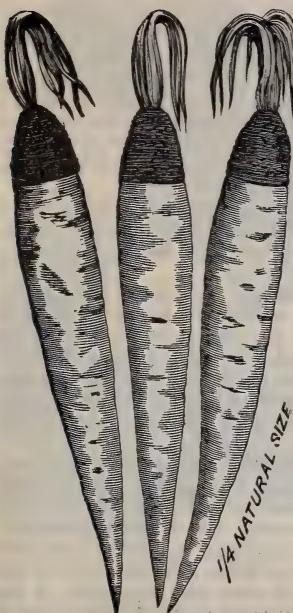
✓ **Rose China Winter.** Roots cylindrical; color, bright rose; flesh white and of superior quality. One of the best. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

✓ **Long Black Spanish.** One of the latest and hardestiest of radishes. Oblong in shape, of large size and fine texture. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Brightest Long White Spanish. Flesh white, firm and pungent, but milder than the Black Spanish. Grows six to eight inches long. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

One of the best and most popular winter vegetables. Boil and serve in sauce, or when made into fritters, the flavor is quite similar to fried oysters.



Salsify, or Oyster Plant.

Culture.—Sow in March or April in a rich, light, deeply-worked soil, in rows 18 inches apart, and thin out to 4 or 6 inches. Do not use coarse or fresh manure, it will make the roots ill-shaped and uneven. Cultivate often to keep down weeds. It is perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter. Can also be sown in May and June provided we get seasonable weather, or boards be used to get the seed up, and shade the young sprouts until they get well established. See page 25. One ounce will sow 50 feet of drill; 8 lbs. one acre.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A great improvement over the old sort, growing double the size. Quality excellent. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.10.

SPINACH.

Culture.—For early summer use, sow early in spring in a good, well-fertilized soil, in drills one inch deep, eighteen inches to two feet between the rows. For winter and spring use, sow in September and October. Requires but little cultivation. One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill; twenty pounds one acre.

Round Thick Leaved. The best variety for spring seeding; makes thick, dark green, crimped leaves of finest quality. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 20c.; 5 lbs. and over, 17c. per lb.

Norfolk Savoy, or Bloomsdale. Very early and hardy, with leaves curled and wrinkled like a Savoy cabbage. Best for fall sowing. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 20c.; 5 lbs. and over, 17c. per lb.

Long Standing. Fine for both fall and spring sowing. Leaves thick and fleshy; will stand long without unnning to seed. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; lb. 20c.; 5 lbs. and over, 17c. per lb.

SQUASH, or CYMLING.

Culture.—After danger of frost is past, plant in a warm, well-preserved, rich soil, mixing a shovelful or two of well-rotted manure with the soil in each hill. Plant eight or ten seeds to the hill, the bush varieties four to six feet apart, the running sorts eight to ten. When well grown thin out, leaving three of the strongest plants in each hill. Summer sorts, one ounce to forty hills, four to six pounds to an acre; winter sorts, one ounce to ten hills, four to five pounds to an acre.

Wood's Earliest Prolific. This variety is a week to ten days earlier than the Early White Bush; is of similar growth and shape, except that the scallops are not as decided, being more evenly rounded on the edge; the color is a creamy white. The vines are of true bush form, about two feet high, and of vigorous growth; very prolific, and a most profitable and satisfactory sort, particularly for truckers and market gardeners, as its earliness enables it to be sold at much better prices than when the later sorts are ready. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Early White Bush, or Patty Pan Cymling. For many years this has been extensively grown in the South for shipment to Northern and nearby markets, also for home use. It is early, of a light cream color, very prolific, grows to a nice size, and makes a most excellent shipper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Mammoth White Bush. Quite similar to the Early White Bush from which it was originally selected. It differs in being larger and more uniform in shape; color a beautiful waxy white. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Wood's Everbearing Squash. The great value of this new squash is in its enormous productiveness and continuous bearing qualities. Planted early in the season, it will continue bearing all summer. In shape it is like the Early White Bush. Color, white, but some few of the squashes will have green stripes. It sets its fruit moderately early, and makes vines ten or fifteen feet long. It is best to pick the fruit as soon as it matures, before it gets hard, as in this way it will keep up its enormous yielding qualities until the end of the summer. It makes an excellent table squash, and is also very valuable to grow for feeding to cattle and pigs. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

Golden Summer Crookneck. One of the best summer sorts; early, prolific, of a bright yellow color, profusely warted, and of the best flavor. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

Giant Summer Crookneck. In shape similar to above, but much larger and more warty. Also claimed to be several days earlier. Packet, 5cts.; ounce, 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ pound, 15 cts.; pound, 45 cts.

Boston Marrow. A very superior squash, and one of the best for winter. Oval shaped, flesh orange colored, fine grained, and cooks rich and dry. An excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 45c.

Hubbard. A splendid keeping winter squash, with bright orange flesh, fine grained, very dry, sweet, and rich flavored. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 65c.

We issue a special Descriptive Catalogue of

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, AND ALL NURSERY STOCK,

which we will mail on application. Our Nursery Stock is home-grown, acclimated stock, and first-class in every respect. For planting in this section and further South, experience has proven that better results are obtained from stock grown in this section than from stock obtained in the North and West. If you desire to purchase large quantities of Nursery Stock, send us a list of your requirements for special prices.

TOMATO.

Canners and other buyers of large quantities of Tomato seeds are requested to write for special prices. Our stocks are the very best that careful selection can produce.



Bedell's Long Island Tomato.

York city market. It is of large size, solid, of a bright red color, ripens evenly, and does not show any tendency to crack, and is remarkably prolific. It is of fine table qualities, and makes a most attractive tomato, either for growing for market, or for private use. Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.; lb. \$3.00.

- ✓ **Matchless.** One of the best main crop tomatoes. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of the fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Fine both for private and market garden and canning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; lb. \$2.50.
- ✓ **Crimson Cushion.** A very large tomato of the Ponderosa type, but more symmetrical in shape and thicker through from stem to blossom end. Color brilliant scarlet; flesh solid, and has but few seeds. One of the best very large or beef steak varieties. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.
- ✓ **The Stone.** This is deservedly one of the most popular tomatoes in our list for shipping, canning and the home market. Of large size, bright scarlet color, and withstands rot and blight better than any other sort. It makes most attractive and salable fruits, firm and uniform, and is an excellent shipper. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

- ✓ **Beauty.** One of the most popular main crop tomatoes. The fruits are borne in clusters, are of a glossy purplish crimson color, large size, early, and seldom crack after a rain. A splendid keeper, and fine for shipping, home use or canning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.65.

- ✓ **Acme.** Popular everywhere. Very early, smooth, solid and makes a perfect shipper. Color, purplish; ripens all over and through at the same time, and bears till frost. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.65.

- ✓ **Imperial.** A splendid purplish red sort, perfectly smooth, very solid, and has very few seeds. It ripens evenly to the stem, is a strong grower, and is not subject to crack or blight. Although very early, it continues to bear large fruits till frost. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

- ✓ **Perfection.** Early, of bright red color, perfectly smooth, ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly till frost. Fine for canning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.; lb. \$1.60.

- ✓ **Favorite.** Very prolific, solid, of a dark red color, and ripens early and evenly. A good sort for all purposes. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.60.

- ✓ **Paragon.** Smooth as an apple, good size, solid, and a good bearer. Fine for family, market, or canning. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.60.

- ✓ **Improved Trophy.** The old popular variety, much improved. A standard for size, smooth ness, and solidity. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c.; lb. \$1.60.

- ✓ **Dwarf Champion.** A dwarf-growing variety, stiff and upright, being self-supporting even when laden with fruit. Can be grown as close together as three feet. Early and prolific. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.; lb. \$2.50.

- ✓ **Ponderosa, or No. 400.** An unusually fine sort, claimed to be almost all meat with very few seeds. Quality quite good. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

- ✓ **Golden Queen, or Yellow Trophy.** Makes large, handsome, smooth tomatoes of finest quality. One of the best of the yellow sorts. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

- ✓ **Yellow Plum.** Fine for preserving and pickling. A good yielder. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

- TOMATO PLANTS.**—May and June. Matchless, Beauty, Acme, Perfection, Trophy, and Yellow Plum. Hot-bed plants, dozen, 10c.; 100, 35c.; 1,000, \$3.00. Transplanted plants, dozen, 15c.; 100, 75c.; 1,000, \$6.

Culture—Sow in a hot bed in early spring, or the seed may be sown in shallow boxes and transplanted to the open ground when all danger of frost is past, setting the plants three or four feet apart each way. Some support should be provided for the vines, to keep the fruit from the ground. Fruit may be had several weeks earlier by sowing seed quite early, and transplanting to small pots. When these are filled with roots, shift to a larger size, and transplant to open ground when the weather is warm and settled, shading from the sun for a day or so. As the roots are not disturbed in taking plants from the pots, the plants suffer no check, but grow right on.

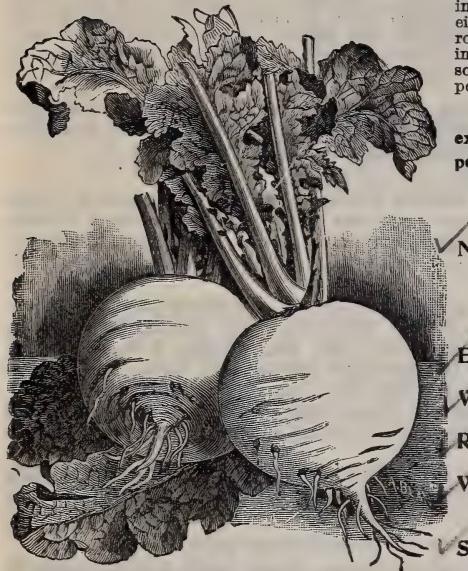
Success. For full description of this splendid new tomato, see New and Desirable Varieties, page 5. Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.40.; lb. \$5.00.

Wood's First Early. Valuable for its extreme earliness, coming in ten days to two weeks ahead of any other sort. The fruits are smooth, round, purplish red color, uniform in size and shape, making most desirable and salable fruits; medium in size, and a most prolific yielder. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

✓ **Bedell's Long Island.** This splendid tomato originated on Long Island, and has become very popular there for growing for the New

Wood's Tomato Seed has attained a splendid reputation for the superior crops it produces. It is grown under the care of a skilled tomato specialist, who has had years of experience in handling this particular crop.

Wood's Turnip and Ruta Baga Seeds.



New Strapleaf White Globe Turnip.

MILAN TURNIPS. In flavor and table qualities the Milans unquestionably surpass any variety we have ever grown. Also remarkable for their quickness of growth, and are especially recommended as the best early turnips either for the market or private garden.

	5 lbs. & over Per lb.	Per lb.
✓ Extra Early Purple Red Top Milan,	.50	.45
✓ Extra Early White Milan,	.80	.75
✓ Large White Norfolk. Largely grown for stock feeding, market and salad,	.35	.30
✓ Large White Hanover. A splendid second early white sort for stock or market,	.35	.30
✓ White Jersey Navel. One of the best table and market turnips,	.35	.30
✓ White Egg. A pure white, rapid-growing, egg-shaped sort,	.45	.40

SALAD VARIETIES.

	5 lbs. & over Per lb.	Per lb.
✓ Long White Cowhorn. An excellent white table or stock-feeding sort,	.45	.40
✓ Southern Prize. Fine for stock or winter salad; hardy, and needs no protection,	.35	.30
✓ Seven Top. Grown only for winter salad. Very hardy,	.30	.25

YELLOW-FLESHED VARIETIES.

	5 lbs. & over Per lb.	Per lb.
✓ Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen. A splendid stock-feeding sort,	.30	.25
✓ Large Amber, or Yellow Globe. Excellent for general crop, stock or market,	.35	.30
✓ Golden Ball, or Orange Jelly. A first-rate globe-shaped table or market sort,	.35	.30

RUTA BAGA OR SWEDES.

✓ **Purple Top Yellow Ruta Baga.** Largely grown for stock and table,

✓ **WOOD'S IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP.**

For fine qualities and productiveness this cannot be too highly recommended. The roots are finer and larger than the ordinary strains; the flesh is rich and sweet. Whether for table use or stock, it has no superior,

✓ **White Sweet German.** A globe-shaped variety of good quality for table or stock,

✓ **Breadstone, or Budlong.** Handsome medium sized roots; small neck,

✓ **Large White, or Russian.** A white-fleshed variety for table or stock,

If ordered to be sent by mail, add eight cents per pound for postage.



Wood's Imp. Purple Top Ruta Baga.

WOOD'S VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

Culture.—A very clean piece of land is best for the tobacco plant beds, hence it is customary to burn a piece of land in the woods for same. This destroys grass, weeds, and insects, adds fertility through the action of the wood ashes, and leaves the ground in good order. The seed is sown about February, and the plant-bed protected by plant-bed-cloth to keep off tobacco flies. When the plants are large enough and the weather is settled (at out June), set the plants out in highly manured or fertilized soil in rows three-and-a-half feet apart and three feet between the plants. From this time constant care must be given, cultivating, suckering, and examining for worms, etc. As methods of curing differ according to the variety, quality and color, whether to be sun or flue-cured, it would be impossible, for want of space, to give even an outline of the processes required for each. One ounce of seed will sow a bed fifty square yards.

One of the best books on tobacco culture, cure, marketing and manufacture that we have read is *The Tobacco Leaf*, by J. B. Kill-brew and Herbert Myrick. It gives most valuable information, and should be in the hands of every tobacco grower. We can supply this book for \$2.00, postpaid.

CIGAR VARIETIES.

Vuelta de Abajo. The finest, silkiest and highest flavored Havana tobacco grown. To produce it to perfection the land must be rich and comparatively fresh. It succeeds best on the chocolate soils of Florida and Texas. Fine crops are also grown on reclaimed swamps or hummock lands throughout the South. First crop from imported seed, pkt. 15c.; oz. 50c.

Imported Havana. The finest Cuban stock. Pkt. 20c.; oz. 60c.

Choice Havana. An Americanized Havana, used for cigar purposes, although sometimes used as a manufacturing sort. Has a very large, long leaf, makes a fine quality leaf, very early, making two crops a season in some sections. Best adapted to chocolate or rich gray soils. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1; lb. \$3.

Sumatra. The cream of cigar wrapper tobaccos. It grows tall, is of fine texture and small fibre. Best suited to the alluvial or hummock lands of Florida and Texas. Pkt. 15c.; oz. 50c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.50.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. A stocky plant; leaves not so long, but of good width; suitable for cigar fillers. The alluvial valley of the Connecticut is best suited to this, but it is grown all over the United States. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00.

Comstock Spanish. A variety of great value in the West; used in Ohio, Maryland, and New York State for cigar fillers and wrappers; also in the extreme West, Wisconsin, etc. It does best on good, rich chocolate soils. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

SELECT VARIETIES. Price: Pkt. 10c.; oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 75c.; lb. \$2.50, postage paid.

Improved Yellow Oronoko. For yellow wrappers, cutters and smokers. Cures easily a bright color, or can be cured for dark filler. It has good width and fine length of leaf. Does best on light gray soil overlying yellow clay.

Improved Hester. A variety adapted for wrappers, cutters, fillers, or cigars. It has a fairly long leaf of medium width, and cures bright. Adapts itself over a wider range of soils and climates than any other variety. Is best adapted to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay, or to chocolate soils.

Improved Long Leaf Gooch. For cutters and wrappers. Has a long, tapering leaf of fine texture, and makes fine bright tobacco. Succeeds best in eastern Carolina, and does best on light or sandy soils.

White Burley. The best filler tobacco known, on account of its absorbing qualities. Has a long, wide leaf, very porous; makes bright reds, and is fine for plug fillers and wrappers. It is best adapted to the Burley or limestone district of Ohio, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

Kentucky Yellow. A very fine, large, broad-leaved tobacco, suitable for strips, dark wrappers and fillers, making a dark tobacco. It is best suited to chocolate, alluvial, and rich red clay soils, producing heavier yields to the acre than any other sort.

Ragland's Conqueror. One of the best bright tobaccos for wrappers and cutters. Of a beautiful oval shape, and makes the finest bright. Best suited to gray or sandy soils overlying yellow clay.

STANDARD VARIETIES. Price: Pkt. 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 60c.; lb. \$2.00, postage paid.

One Sucker. A dark manufacturing sort, of fairly good breadth, long leaf, and good, rich quality. It is claimed that this grows fewer suckers than other variety. Best suited to alluvial, chocolate, and rich red clay soils.

Big Oronoko. A very large and heavy variety for fillers and strips. Makes a wide, long leaf of dark color. Best adapted to rich alluvial and red clay soils.

Sweet or Little Oronoko. Makes the finest fillers known. Cures a rich red, long and narrow leaf, tough and waxy. It is best adapted to rich red and gray lands.

Improved White Stem Oronoko. Fine for wrappers, cutters and smokers. Makes a bright leaf of good width and length. Best adapted to a light gray or sandy soil.

Blue Pryor. A large, long and broad leaf. Makes a rich, waxy tobacco for black wrappers, strips, and fillers; best adapted for rich lots and alluvial soils.

Yellow Pryor. A good general purpose tobacco. Makes a fine wrapper, cutter, filler or smoker, and if put on rich red tobacco land will make almost as dark and heavy as Blue Pryor, also well adapted to a good gray land with red subsoil.

Medley Pryor. Not as large as the Blue Pryor, but is a very rich, heavy tobacco, and suitable for the same soil and purposes.

Gold Leaf. A bright sort for plug wrappers, cutters and fillers. Has more body than Gooch, not so large as that variety, but of good texture. Best suited to gray and sandy soils.

Sterling. A fine silky bright tobacco. Makes fine long wrappers and smokers, and one of the finest for these purposes, but of rather too much body for cutters. Best adapted to a gray and yellow subsoil.

Beat All, or Lacks. A heavy, dark type, and makes a splendid mahogany. Large, long, and of good texture for dark wrappers and fillers. Best suited to a gray soil with red subsoil, or to red clay lands.

Broad Leaf Gooch. A heavier sort than Long Leaf Gooch. Makes good mahogany wrappers, as well as bright grades. Best suited to gray or sandy soil.



General Rules for Flower Culture.

The Soil best suited to flowers is a light rich loam, which should be as fine and smooth as possible. Should the soil be heavy, mix with sand to lighten and make it friable.

Sow the Seed either broadcast or in rows, and **cover lightly**—a good general rule is to cover two or three times the size of the seed—and press the soil firmly. Small seeds cannot come up if covered too deep. Some sorts should be started in the house, either in seed-boxes, earthenware pans or flower-pots. Water with a fine spray, and do not allow the soil to dry out, but be careful not to keep young plants continually saturated, as they will be liable to damp off. When three or four leaves have formed, transplant one inch apart in boxes, or into the open ground if warm enough.

CULTURAL INFORMATION AND ABBREVIATIONS.

Read carefully, that a proper selection may be made for a succession of flowers throughout the season.

Figures 1, 2, 3, indicate the blooming season, viz.: 1, early summer; 2, about mid-summer; 3, late summer and fall. Where the blooming season extends, two figures are used, viz.: 1-3 from early summer till fall.

A.—Annual. Flowers, seeds and dies the first season. Sometimes come up year after year from self-sown seed.

B.—Biennial. Lasts two years. Usually blooms second season.

P.—Perennial. Lasts three or more years; blooms annually after first year.

H.—Hardy. Hardy annuals (**H. A.**) can be sown in open border in March or April, thinning out or transplanting as necessary. Hardy Biennials (**H. B.**) and Perennials (**H. P.**) can also be sown at this time or later in the summer or fall. Started in the fall or very early in the spring, they usually bloom the first season.

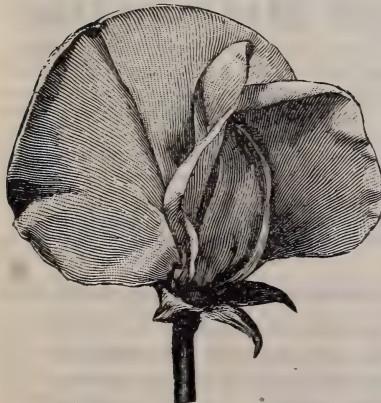
H. H.—Half-hardy Annuals (**H. H. A.**), Biennials (**H. H. B.**), and Perennials (**H. H. P.**), require a longer time to establish themselves, and being more tender when young, should, if to bloom early, be started in the house or hot-bed. Can be sown outside the last of April or first of May. Most H. H. B. and H. H. P. started in the house bloom the first season.

T.—Tender Annuals (**T. A.**), Biennials (**T. B.**), or Perennials (**T. P.**) Treat same as H. H. Annuals; but with more caution as to exposure, removing outside only when the weather is settled and warm. Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Cyclamen, Gloxinias, Primulas and Smilax should be kept in pots, shifting to larger sizes as the growth requires.

Seeds with a horny shell, like Canna, Evening Glory, Brazilian and Japanese Morning Glories, should have a small hole filed through the outer shell, or soaked in warm water thirty-six hours before planting.

Cupid Sweet Pea Mixture.

The rapidly growing popularity of the Cupid form of Sweet Peas induces us to again call special attention to our special mixture. It contains all the newest introductions, and in many respects is similar to our special mixture of tall varieties. The popular demand is for sweet peas in mixtures rather than for a long, confusing list of named varieties, the cost of a full line of colors of which would be considerable. Our mixture is made up of named sorts only. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.



Cupid Sweet Pea.

PHRYNIUM VARIEGATUM.

The New Foliage Plant.

A decided acquisition to our list of foliage plants. The leaves are bright pale green, beautifully variegated with white and rich cream, the variegations being extremely diversified; indeed, among thousands of plants it is almost impossible to find two leaves alike. The plant is Canna-like in growth, from one-and-a-half to three feet high; the leaves are spreading blades of oblong lanceolate form, six to ten inches long, and two to five inches broad,

and drooping just enough to show their beautiful form and variegation. A strong grower, succeeding well in pots and open ground, in sun or shade. Tubers, 15c. each, \$1.25 per dozen, postpaid.

Double Fringed Zinnia.

The fringed form is something entirely new in Zinnias, and will prove a very desirable addition to our list of these popular and useful annuals. The flowers are of perfect shape, and the petals, as shown in our illustration, are more or less deeply cut or fringed, a characteristic never before met with in any Zinnia. The habit and culture of the plant and shape of the flowers is exactly the same as the well-known garden Zinnia. As yet we have only the pure white, but later hope to be able to offer in many colors. Pkt. 10c.



Double Fringed Zinnia.

New Giant Comet Asters.

Undoubtedly this is the grandest of all Asters, and in this new sort it would seem that the acme of perfection had been attained. The flowers are immense, often measuring six inches across, densely double; the petals are long, wavy and twisted, the outer petals reflexed like a fine Japanese chrysanthemum. The flowers, which are produced twenty to thirty to each plant, are borne on long stems. We offer a fine mixture of ten different colors, including white, sulphur yellow, rose, crimson, light blue, carmine, rose, azure blue, lilac, scarlet, and white with rose tinge. Pkt. 15c.

New Ivy-Leaved Scarlet Nasturtium.

(*Tropaeolum Lobbianum Hederifolium*)



Ivy-Leaved Scarlet Nasturtium.

and more than two inches in diameter at the base. The flowers are a magnificent pure bright red, far surpassing all other red flowering sorts. For cutting it is unusually fine, flowers lasting eight to ten days in water. Pkt. 10c.

We have rarely had a novelty so entirely distinct and of such sterling merit as this. It belongs to the class known as Lobbs Nasturtiums, which produce an abundance of flowers, smaller but far more brilliant than the ordinary Nasturtiums. The ivy leaves of this new sort are borne on very slender stems, are of a pleasing dark metallic hue, and contrast most strikingly with the crimson scarlet flowers which are borne in great profusion. For hanging baskets, window boxes, vases, or any other purpose in which ivy-leaved geraniums are usually employed, it will be found particularly serviceable. It is altogether thinner in the stalk and more graceful in habit than the ordinary Lobbianum varieties, lasts in bloom long after other kinds, and is sure to please wherever tried. Pkt. 10c.

Goliath Mignonette.

Out of a number of recently introduced Mignonettes, we regard the Goliath as the best by far, and growers will agree in the opinion expressed by an expert: "The most beautiful Mignonette in existence." It is of candelabra-like compact growth with rich green foliage; the flower stalks are stiff and erect, but most striking are the immense trusses of flowers, which have been grown seven inches long

PREMIUM OFFER ON PACKETS and OUNCES.

each \$1.00 remitted; 65c. worth for each 50c. remitted; six 5-cents packets for each 25c. remitted. All postage paid. THESE DISCOUNTS APPLY ONLY TO PACKETS AND OUNCES. On larger quantities there is no discount.

On orders for packets and ounces, accompanied by cash, we will make the following liberal discounts from catalogue prices on Vegetable and Flower Seeds: \$1.50 worth for

FLOWER SEEDS--GENERAL LIST.

ASTERS.

These popular annuals are unrivalled for richness of display and profusion of flowers. Desirable for beds, blooming when most flowers are over, and very useful for cut flowers and bouquets. H. H. A.—2-3.

WOOD'S SUPERB ASTER MIXTURE. In this mixture we have the cream of the best tall-growing Aster. It includes only those varieties which will produce the finest blooms and give the widest range of color and variety. Pkt. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3 c.; oz. \$2.00.

VICTORIA ASTERS. For size, color and profusion of bloom, this is probably the handsomest of all Asters. The colors include many delicate and some gorgeous shades; flowers double and 4 inches across, and 20 to 30 blooms to a single plant. 18 to 18 inches high. Florist's pkt. 25c.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Pkt.	
Pure White, . . . . .	.30 .10	Bright Rose, . . . . .	.30 .10
Light Blue, . . . . .	.30 .10	Violet, . . . . .	.30 .10
Crimson, . . . . .	.30 .10	Mixed colors, . . . . .	.25 .10

SEMPLE'S BRANCHING ASTERS. A beautiful strain of late flowering Aster, which bears on long stems perfectly formed double flowers 4 inches in diameter. 18 inches to 2 feet high. Florist's pkt. 25c.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Pkt.	
Pure White, . . . . .	.30 .10	Lavender, . . . . .	.30 .10
Shell pink, . . . . .	.30 .10	Mixed colors, . . . . .	.25 .10

MIGNON ASTERS. An excellent variety for bedding or cutting, bearing 30 to 40 large, perfectly formed flowers. All colors, mixed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c.



Victoria Aster.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Pkt.	
Pure White, . . . . .	.30 .10	Light Blue, . . . . .	.30 .10
Shell pink, . . . . .	.30 .10	Mixed colors, . . . . .	.25 .10

COMET ASTERS. A beautiful and distinct class, bearing large, very double flowers, the petals twisted and curved like Japanese Chrysanthemums. Height 18 inches. Florist's pkt. 25c.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Pkt.	
Pure White, . . . . .	.30 .10	Light Blue, . . . . .	.30 .10
Peach Blossom Pink, . . . . .	.30 .10	Mixed colors, . . . . .	.25 .10

PEONY FLOWERED PERFECTION ASTERS. A splendid strain bearing large double flowers of perfect form. Splendid for bedding. Height 18 inches. Florist's pkt. 25c.

	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Pkt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Pkt.	
Pure White, . . . . .	.30 .10	Glowing Scarlet, . . . . .	.30 .10
Pink, . . . . .	.30 .10	Light Blue, . . . . .	.30 .10

TALL CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED. Late blooming, of many beautiful colors. Height, 2 feet. Pkt. 10

DWARF CHRYSANTHEMUM FLOWERED. Produces 20 to 30 full double flowers on a plant; in size of flowers, surpasses all dwarf varieties. Height 1 foot. Pkt. 10

CROWN. Very double, showy flowers. White centres, bordered with rich colors; beautiful.

GERMAN QUILLED or CHINA ASTERS. Produces freely; flowers large and of brilliant and beautiful colors. Height 18 inches. Per oz., 35c. Pkt. 5

Pkt.

ABOBRA (Viridiiflora). A rapid-climber, producing dazzling scarlet fruits, which form a striking contrast against the dark green foliage. T. A. Height, 10 feet. 5

ABRONIA Umbellata. A Verbena-like trailing plant, bearing rose-colored, fragrant flowers. Splendidly adapted for rock work. H. A.—2. 5

ABUTILON (Flowering Maple). Beautiful strong growing shrub, bearing bell-like flowers of many attractive colors, suitable for the garden in summer and house in winter. Height 2 to 4 feet. T. P. 2-3. 10

ACROCLINIUM. Everlastings, with rose and white daisy-like flowers. Fine for winter bouquets; very effective in borders. H. A.—2. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors. 5

ADLUMIA. (Alleghany Vine.) An attractive climber, with delicate, fern-like leaves and flesh-colored blossoms. Perfectly hardy, and continues to improve year by year. A shady situation suits it best. Height, 15 feet. H. P. 5

Ageratum. Profuse bloomer, bearing clusters of feathery blooms the whole summer. Excellent for cut flowers, for large beds in summer and as pot plants for winter. Height 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. 2-3. 5

Mexicanum. H. H. A. Lavender blue. Per oz. 25c. 5
C. conspicuum. T. P. Everblooming white; fine for cutting. 5

AGROSTEMMA. (See Rose Campion.)

ALONSOA GRANDIFLORA. (Mask Flower.) A pretty annual, flowering nearly all summer; desirable for bedding. Height, 2 feet. H. H. A.—1-3. Large scarlet flower. 5

Alyssum. Free flowering, pretty little plants for beds, edgings, or winter blooming. The white varieties are hardy annuals, and bloom all summer.

Saxatile Compactum. A hardy perennial variety of dwarf habit, bearing a profusion of golden yellow flowers in April or May; resists the most extreme weather. Very showy for permanent borders. 9 inches. Oz. 25c. 5

Little Gem. H. A. New, very dwarf, each plant covering a circle of about 6 inches. Per oz. 30c. 5

Sweet Alyssum. H. A. White, oz. 25c. 5

Pkt.

Amaranthus. Highly ornamental plants, many grown exclusively for their handsome foliage, others for their beautiful clusters of brilliant-colored flowers, which are very effective for autumn decoration. Transplant two feet apart. H. H. A.—2-3.

Bicolor Ruber. Foliage green and dark red, tipped with yellow. 3 to 5 feet. 5

Caudatus. (Love Lies Bleeding.) Long, drooping sprays of red flowers. Per oz. 20c. 5

Salicifolius. (Fountain Plant.) Graceful drooping leaves of bright orange red color. Splendid show. 5

Tricolor. (Joseph's Coat.) Oz. 30c. Height 3 feet. 5

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHII. (Also called Boston or Japanese Ivy.) A rapid creeper, with lovely green foliage which turns red in fall. Excellent for covering walls, out-houses, etc. Height, 50 feet. H. P. Oz. 25c. 5

Antirrhinum. (Snap Dragon.) Showy and useful border plants, producing flowers of a great variety of brilliant colors. Very effective in beds, succeeding in any good garden soil. Height 2 to 3 feet. H. P.—2. Blooms the first season. 5

Picturatum. Blotched and spotted. 5

Firefly. Bright scarlet, with white throat. 5

Tall, Mixed Colors. Per oz., 4c. 5

AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.) Useful early summer-blooming plants, bearing peculiar-shaped flowers. Grow one to three feet high, the stems rising about two feet, and bearing fifty to eighty blossoms of various colors. H. P.—1-2. 5

Double. Mixed colors. 5

Single. Mixed colors. 5

Asparagus Pea. Properly this belongs among the vegetables, yet it is of such attractive appearance that it is worthy of a place in the flower garden. Of dwarf, spreading habit, about ten inches high, bearing deep red flowers in great profusion, making a pleasing contrast with the light green of the leaves. From one to two hundred pods may be had from a single plant. Of easy growth, very hardy, and quite a curiosity. Oz., 20 cts. 5

Pkt.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS. (*See Globe Amaranth.*) Pkt.
BALLOON VINE. (*Love in a Puff.*) Very pretty and rapid-growing climbers, with inflated balloon-shaped seed pods. Its small, white flowers are produced in abundance. Height, 10 feet. H. H. A. Oz. 20c., 5

BALSAM. (*Touch me not, or Lady Slipper.*) An old favorite, producing large masses of beautiful brilliant flowers in the greatest profusion. Our strain is Camellia flowered, producing the finest double blooms, and is quite a revelation compared with the old varieties. Rich soil is required for the finest blooms. H. H. A.—2-3.

White Perfection. The finest white. Per oz., 75c., . . . 10
Scarlet. Very double, 5
Solferino. Striped and spotted with lilac and crimson, . . . 5
Pink. Rose flowered double, 5
Double Mixed. All colors, Per oz. 40c., 5

BALSAM APPLE. An ornamental climber, affording an excellent shade. Grows quickly. Its fruit changes from golden yellow to bright red. Plant end of April. Height, 15 feet. H. H. A. Oz. 25c., 5

BALSAM PEAR. A very desirable climber, bearing large, prickly, pear-shaped yellow fruit, the flesh of which, when kept in whiskey or alcohol, makes a most effective pain-killer and healer of cuts, bruises, etc. Height, 15 feet. H. H. A. Oz. 25c., 5

BRACHYCOME. (*Swan River Daisy.*) Free-flowering dwarf plants, covered with pretty blue and white daisy-like flowers. Valuable for edgings and small beds. H. H. A.—2. Height, 6 inches. Mixed colors, 5

BRYONOPSIS. A climbing annual of the gourd species with ivy-like, pale green foliage and showy scarlet-striped fruit. Very beautiful. Height, 10 feet. H. H. A., 5

CACALIA. (*Tassel-flower.*) Pretty annuals, bearing tassel-shaped blossoms on long graceful stems. H. A. Height, 2 feet. Mixed colors, 5

CALCEOLARIA. Gorgeous greenhouse plants producing a mass of beautiful pocket-like flowers in the spring and summer. Colors, yellow, maroon, crimson, etc., spotted and blotched in the most unique fashion. Saved from finest flowers. Mixed colors, 1½ feet. T. P.—2. 25

Calendula. (*Pot Marigold.*) Showy free-flowering annuals of the Marigold family. Succeed well in any good garden soil, producing a fine effect in beds or mixed borders, and blooms until frost. H. A.—2-3. Height, 1 foot.

Meteor. Pale straw yellow, striped with orange; very double. Per oz. 15c., 5

Prince of Orange. Resembles Meteor, but darker. The stripes are of deep orange, and make a brilliant appearance. Oz. 15c., 5

Calliopsis or Coreopsis. Pkt.



Beautiful showy summer bedding annuals, with large, bright flowers of golden yellow, variegated with rich brown. Excellent for cutting and decoration. Height, 2 ft.

Lanceolata. H. P. Beautiful golden yellow perennial; unequalled for borders; excellent for cutting, 5

Golden Wave. H. A. Large rich, golden yellow flowers with brown centres. Very free-flowering. Oz. 20c., 5

Mixed Colors. H. A. Very rich and showy. Oz. 20c., 5

CANARY BIRD FLOWER. A very desirable, rapid-growing, climbing plant, producing an abundance of yellow-fringed flowers. H. H. A. Height, 10 feet. Oz. 30c., 5

CANTERBURY BELLS
(*Campanula*). Popular and beautiful hardy plants, bearing a great profusion of attractive bell shaped flowers. Colors, rose, blue, white, etc. Effective for pot culture. H. B. 1-2. 2½ feet.

Single. Mixed colors, 5

Double. Mixed colors, 5

Calycanthema. (*Cup and Saucer.*) The best variety of Canterbury Bells. The flowers are large and borne in the greatest profusion. Mixed colors, rose, white and blue, 10



Begonias.

Beautiful flowering plants for summer bedding or window growing in pots. They are covered the whole summer with beautiful waxy flowers of many brilliant shades, and the foliage is very ornamental. Sown early in the house they bloom the succeeding summer. T. P. 1-3. Pkt.

Single Tuberous Rooted. Mixed colors, 20

Double Tuberous Rooted. Mixed colors, 25

Rex Hybrida. Beautiful varieties, with handsome large variegated foliage, 25

Vernon. Bears immense quantity of scarlet bloom, making an exceedingly brilliant effect. Foliage ornamental, first green, changing with age until the stems and leaves are suffused with a reddish tinge. Excellent for pots, 10

CANDYTUFT.

Pkt.

Popular favorites, flowering profusely the whole summer. Very valuable for edgings and borders, the plants being fairly covered with masses of various-colored blooms. All except White Perennial are H. A. One foot high.

Empress. A fine variety, bearing large, pure white trusses, in pyramidal shaped spikes. Fine for cutting, or makes a fine bedding plant. Oz. 30c., 5

Crimson. Bright color. Oz. 20c., 5

New Carmine. Free blooming, pretty. Oz. 25c., 5

White Rocket. White; large trusses. Oz. 20c., 5

White Perennial. A profuse blooming, hardy variety. Blooms early in the spring. 10

Annual Varieties. Mixed colors. Oz. 15c., 5

Canna. Dwarf French Cannas are of exceptional merit for bedding, and are scarcely less valuable for pots in the winter. Bloom continually throughout the season, bearing large clusters of very showy flowers of different colors. Seed sown in hot-bed in January will begin blooming about mid summer. File a small hole in outer shell or soak in water thirty-six hours before planting. The tall sorts are excellent for centres of beds and back-grounds.

Crozy's Large Flowering. The great merit of Crozy's Cannas lies in the large size and brilliant colors of the flowers, ranging from yellow and orange to the richest crimson and scarlet; some beautifully spotted and edged. The plants are dwarf in habit and the foliage luxuriant. Our mixtures include all the newest and most beautiful varieties. Oz. 25c., 10

Tall Varieties. The best tall sorts. Mixed. Oz. 20c., 5

Canna Roots. See page 49

CATCHFLY. (*Silene*) A beautiful genus of free flowering plants, producing white and pink flowers. Height, one foot. H. A.—1-2, 5

CARNATION.

General favorites for their delicious clove fragrance and diversity of color. Excellent bloomers in the garden, and almost indispensable for winter flowering. H. H. P. 1-2. Height, 1 to 2 feet.

NOTE.—To extend the life of plants, keep the blooms picked off.] Pkt.

Chabaud's Perpetual. A new strain introduced by a famous French specialist. Blooms in seven months, and continues in greatest profusion indefinitely. In view of its earliness, robust growth, hardiness and diversity of color, it is likely to supersede most of the older sorts. 20

Finest German Double Mixed. A splendid strain for bedding or pots. Florist's pkt. 25c., 15

Marguerite. Blooms four months after sowing. Good for bedding or pots. Plants are dwarf, flowering very profusely. Blooms double and ranging through the various shades of red, pink, white, etc. ¼ oz. 30c., 10

Double Carnations Mixed. Oz. 60c., 10

Centaurea. Highly prized for their beautiful white foliage. Excellent for vases or edgings of beds, etc.

DUSTY MILLER VARIETIES — H. H. P. Pkt.

Gymnocarpa. Silver foliage, delicately cut. Height 1 foot. Per oz. 50c., 5
Candidissima. Very white dwarf. Height, 1 foot. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 8c., 10

FLOWERING CENTAUREAS. H. A.—1—2.

Imperialis. A cross between the violet Sweet Sultan and Centaurea Marigold. Inherits the strong growth of the former and beautiful flower of the latter, but is fully double the size; very sweet scented. Cut early, and they will last ten days in water. H. A., 10

Margarita. A beautiful large white flowering variety, having a delightful odor. Splendid for cutting. Water at the roots only, not on leaves. H. P., 10

Mixed Colors. Lovely shades of blue, rose, purple and white. Excellent for cutting. H. A.—2. Per oz. 20c., 5

CELOSIA, or COCKSCOMB. Very showy plants, bearing large, ornamental, comb-like heads of various colors. Excellent for beds or as pot plants. H. A.—1—3.

Crimson Feathered. Bears beautiful feather like blooms. Height, 3 feet. 5

Glasgow Prize. Dark foliage, immense showy dark crimson combs. Height, 1 foot. 5

Japanese. A handsome variety, having combs of brilliant crimson, cut and ruffled like lace. Height, 3 feet. 5

CENTRANTHUS. Pretty compact plants, bearing clusters of small pink or white flowers. Suitable for rockeries or vases. H. A.—1—3. Height, 1 foot. 5

Coleus. Popular foliage plants for bedding, edgings, and ribbon gardening. Although perennials, they will attain perfection the first season if sown early in the house. Our seed is selected from the best strains, and will produce different colored plants or desirable markings. . 10

Chrysanthemums Bear no resemblance to the autumnal varieties, but have a beauty distinctly their own. Grow twelve to eighteen inches high, have fine, delicate foliage, and produce beautiful daisy-like flowers. H. A.—2—3.

Carinatum "Eclipse." A showy variety, bearing flowers of a golden yellow, with a purplish scarlet centre. 5

Burridgeanum Crimson : white centre, 5

Double Japanese. Perennial varieties, bearing fantastic-shaped flowers. Colors mixed, 11

CINERARIA. Magnificent plants for greenhouse or conservatory. Bears large clusters of flowers in shades of



Centaurea Cyan's

white, violet, blue and crimson. T. P. Sow in summer in boxes, and transplant to pots for spring blooming, 25

CLARKIA. A hardy free-blooming, handsome plant, of easy culture. Blooms throughout the season. H. A.—2—3. Height, 1 foot. Double and single mixed, all colors, 5

Clematis. Hardy climbers, bearing clusters of beautiful flowers of various colors. Soak the seed in warm water 24 hours before sowing. H. P.

Large Flowering Hybrids. Flowers over 9 inches in diameter. Fine strain. Pkt. 10

Flammula. Pure white. Sweet scented. Pkt. 5

COSMOS.

Although the old sorts were very beautiful, the newer sorts ofered below fairly eclipse them in size and in brilliancy of color. All Cosmos are of easy culture, and produce an abundance of bloom after most other flowers have succumbed to frost. Particularly fine for cutting and house decoration. Height, 3 to 5 feet. H. A.

Wood's Early Flowering. With the introduction of this sort the blooming season is extended nearly two months, whereas, heretofore, the season was confined to the late summer and autumn. Begins to flower about July 1st, gradually increasing until the plant is a mass of bloom. Particularly fine for vases and house decoration, retaining their freshness long after cutting. All colors mixed. Per oz. 40c.; pkt. 10

Wood's Superb Cosmos Mixture. A truly superb mixture of the largest and best varieties; flowers often measure 4 to 5 inches across and of the most beautiful colors. Particularly suited for vases and table decoration, remaining fresh in water for several days. Oz. 50c., 10

Mammoth Perfection Cosmos. The flowers are double the size of the old, large flowering Cosmos, measuring three to four inches across. The petals are large, overlapping, forming perfectly round flowers, deeply ribbed, and of good substance. **Separate Colors.**—White, crimson, pink and yellow. Each, per oz. 40c., 10

Marguerite. One of the prettiest and daintiest of Cosmos. Flowers measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across petals, deeply and irregularly laciniated or fringed, 10

Mixed Cosmos. A fine mixture of the older varieties, containing all shades of color. Oz. 20c., 5



CYCLAMEN. Exceedingly beautiful winter and spring flowering plants for window or greenhouse. The foliage is highly ornamental, and the flowers of curious shape, striking beauty and brilliant color: blooms continuously for months. Seed sown in boxes in February or March and transplanted to pots will flower the following winter and spring. T. P. Height 9 inches.

Cyclamen Persicum. Mixed colors, 10

Cyclamen Persicum Giganteum. (Giant Cyclamen.)

Flowers very large and of great substance. Leaves large and beautifully marked. Mixed colors, 20

COBÆA SCANDENS. One of the finest of summer climbers, with fine foliage and large, bell-shaped, purple flowers. Grows very rapidly, often attaining a height of 20 to 30 feet. Place the seed edgewise and cover lightly. Start in house and transplant in May. H. H. P. Pkt., 10

CYPRESS VINE. One of the prettiest climbers. For best results, sow the seed thickly, so as to make a thick growth. Sow middle of April. Height, 10 feet

White or Scarlet. Separate colors. Oz. 20c., 5

Mixed Colors. White and scarlet. Oz. 20c., 5

CUCUMIS. (Snake Cucumber.) Ornamental climbers, bearing curious fruit; growth luxuriant. H. H. A 5

Dahlia.	Dahlias succeed admirably from seed, blooming the first season if started early indoors. Many beautiful sorts are contained in the stocks we offer, and there are always sports which may develop into fine new sorts. Height 4 to 6 feet. H. H. P.—2-3. Pkt.
Double Pompon or Bouquet.	Mixed colors, 10
Cactus.	Mixed colors, 10
Double.	Mixed colors, 5
Single.	Mixed colors, 5
DAHLIA ROOTS.	15c, each ; \$1.25 per dozen. For varieties, see page 49.



DOLICHOS. (*Hyacinth Bean.*) Annual climbers of rapid growth, bearing large clusters of purple and white flowers, followed by bright purple pods. Oz. 15c, 5

ESCHOLTZIA. (*California Poppy.*) Showy free-blooming plants for bedding. Flowers are of extremely rich and beautiful colors. Height, 1 foot. H. A.—1-3.

Mandarin. Orange and scarlet. A beautiful variety, 5
Rose Cardinal. Beautiful pink; wonderfully effective, 5
Mixed Colors. Per oz. 25c, 5

FERNS. Beautiful decorative plants; thrive best in peaty, sandy soil. Sow in boxes or pots, barely covering the seed, and keep moist. T. P. Choice varieties mixed, 15

FORGET-ME-NOT. (*Myosotis.*) Popular and charming little plants, bearing delicate blue flowers, which are highly prized for their modest beauty. H. H. P.—1-2.

Eliza Fonrobert. Large flowering, strong growing sort. Remarkably fine. The central bloom is double, 10

Alpestris. A dwarf free-flowering sort. Mixed colors, 5

FUCHSIA. Well-known plants of easy culture, having bright pendulous flowers. Excellent for pots or bedding in partially shady situations. T. P. Mixed colors, 15

FOUR O'CLOCK. (*Marvel of Peru.*)

Geranium. One of the most popular plants for bedding or keeping in the house. Sown early in doors will bloom the first season. T. P. 1-3.

Zonale. A mixture of the finest sorts, 10
Apple Scented. Leaves very fragrant; makes fine plants from seed. Sow in light soil and keep moist, 15

GODETIA. Very attractive hardy annuals, flowering profusely early in the season. Of dwarf habit, flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of exquisite colors, resembling satin, 5

GLOBE AMARANTH. (*Bachelor's Buttons.*) Popular everlastings, which form bushy plants about 2 feet high, and bearing hundreds of flowers. Excellent as border plants, and for winter decoration. H. H.—2-3.

Compact Red. Dwarf variety, excellent for bedding, 5
Mixed Colors. White, purple, striped, etc., 5

GOURLDS. Of exceedingly rapid growth and luxuriant foliage, bearing gourds of various shapes and sizes, some of which are quite ornamental, others useful. T. A. Height, 10 feet. **Dipper, Bottle, Nest Egg, Lemon, Orange, Miniature and Hercules Club.** Separate sorts, ounce, 30 cents, 5

All Sorts, Mixed. Oz. 20c, 5
Dish Cloth. A splendid ornamental climber. The inner lining makes admirable dishcloths, also useful in the bath. Per oz. 30c, 5

Daisy. (<i>Bellis Perennis.</i>) An old favorite, bearing double white and pink flowers in greatest profusion. Sown in the fall or early in the house will produce flowers from April to June. H. P. Height 6 inches.
Double Mixed, 10
Double Pure White, 10
DELPHINIUM. See Larkspur, page 43.
DIGITALIS. (<i>Foxglove.</i>) Handsome stately plants, with ornamental green leaves and pendulous flowers, white, pink, blue, purple, etc., spotted beautifully, resembling Gloxinias. H. P.—1-2. Height 2 feet. Mixed colors, 5

Dianthus, or Pinks.

One of the most brilliant of our garden flowers, and gives universal satisfaction. The plants are symmetrical in growth, and produce a profusion of bloom throughout the summer. Very fragrant and desirable for bouquets. H. A. Height 1 foot

WOOD'S SUPERBE DIANTHUS MIXTURE. Unquestionably the best Dianthus mixture, embracing the most attractive varieties of both single and double sorts. The flowers are large and of the most brilliant colors, varying from pure white to the richest crimson. Particularly fine for cutting for house and table decoration, 10

DOUBLE ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Chinensis. Double China or Indian Pink. Our mixture of this strain is extra fine, and contains a large variety of colors. Oz. 25c, 5
Hedgewigii. Double Japan Pink. The flowers are large and of the brightest colors. Mixed colors. Per oz. 50c, 5
Hedgewigii Albus. Double white Japan Pink, beautifully fringed. Lasts long after cutting. Oz. \$1.00, 5
Imperialis. Double Imperial Pink. An abundant bloomer. Mixed colors. Oz. 40c, 5

SINGLE ANNUAL VARIETIES.

Hedgewigii. Beautiful rich colors. One of the finest annuals for show and cutting. Per oz. 40c, 5
Laciniatus. Beautiful fringed variety of brilliant colors, 5
Eastern Queen. Magnificent fringed flowers, beautifully marbled and stained. Very showy, 5
Pheasant Eye. A beautiful single variety, clove-scented. Flower large and finely fringed. Per oz. 50c, 5

PERENNIAL OR HARDY VARIETY.

GLOXINIA. Charming greenhouse plants, producing in greatest profusion, flowers of the most exquisite and gorgeous colors, often from 3 to 4 inches across; many are magnificently spotted, mottled and blended. Under the most ordinary culture they bloom continuously for months. T. P.—1-2. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors, 25
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Gilia. Profuse blooming and handsome; fine for massing in flower beds. Mixed colors. H. A. 1 foot, 5

HELiotrope. Deliciously fragrant plants, useful either for bedding purposes or pot culture. Can be raised from seed as easily as Verbena, blooming the first season. T. P.—1-3. Height, 2 feet

Lemoine's Giant. A new strain, the flowers often measuring 10 to 12 inches across. All shades, from pure white to deep purple, and deliciously fragrant. 15
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Blue. Flowers very dark and fragrant, 10

White. Bears its flowers in large clusters, 10

Mixed Colors. All shades; a pleasing mixture, 5
--

Gaillar- dia.

Remarkable for the size and brilliancy of their flowers, which are produced in great profusion throughout the summer; desirable bedding plants, and excellent for cutting. Sow in April. Pkt.

Lorenziana. Double; fine for massing and bouquets. H. A. 5

Grandiflora. Hardy perennial varieties, bearing gorgious flowers two-and-a-half to three inches across

Splendid for permanent beds and for cutting. Mixed colors, 10

Mixed Colors. The most varied colors. Per oz. 20c, 5



Gaillardia.

HOLLYHOCK.

Stately and showy early blooming plants. Flowers perfectly double, and of great variety of colors. Perfectly hardy, and blooming year after year when once planted. H. P. Sow in May or June. Colors: White, Pink, Scarlet, Yellow, all double. Separate colors, pkt. 10c. All colors, mixed, pkt. 5c. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

Allegheny Hollyhocks. An everblooming, vigorous, fringed Hollyhock, which will stand the winter and bloom throughout the summer till frost. In the far South they will bloom the year round. The nearly transparent, chrysanthemum-shaped flowers, which are seldom less than five inches across, range from semi-double to double, are beautifully fringed and curled, and have the appearance of crushed satin. Colors—shell pink, rose, and maroon, the centre a few shades deeper, shading off exquisitely toward the edge, all mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c. 10

HELICHRYSUM. (*Eternal Flowers.*) One of the best everlasting, bearing large double flowers of white, yellow, crimson, etc; showy and attractive for borders. H. A.—2-3. 5

HIBISCUS. A showy and ornamental plant, bearing beautiful large single flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter.

Africanus. White with black eye. H. A. 5

HUMULUS. Very ornamental and fast-growing climbers. The foliage is a lovely green, stands drought, insects, etc., retaining its fresh color till late in the fall. Splendid for covering verandas, trellises, etc. T. A. Height, 15 to 20 feet.

Japonicus. (*Japanese Hop.*) Dark green foliage. 5

Variegated. Japanese Hop, with dark green leaves shaded and marbled with silvery white. 10

HYACINTH or JACK BEANS. (*See Dolichos.*)

ICE PLANT. Pretty trailing plants, with curious succulent leaves and stems. Fine for hanging baskets. Start in house or hot-bed. T. A.—2-3. 5

LARKSPUR.

Dwarf German Rocket. The popular annual variety for summer garden decoration. The flowers are of varied colors, and are borne on long spikes, rendering them of exceptional value for cutting. H. A.—Height, 1 foot. 5

Perennial Larkspurs. Splendid hardy plants, with beautiful, graceful spikes of flowers of many exquisite shades. Invaluable for permanent beds or borders, or in the corners or edges of the garden. Sown in the fall or early in the spring out-doors, they bloom the succeeding summer. H. P.—2-3. All colors, mixed. 5

LINUM. A pretty annual, covered with bright red flowers borne on slender, graceful stems. Splendid for massing. H. H. A.—2-3. Height, 9 inches. 5

Lobelia. Pretty profuse-blooming plants, of great value for edging as well as for hanging baskets or vases.

Cardinalis. The perennial variety; bears beautiful bright scarlet flowers; succeeds best in a moist situation. Height, 3 feet. 10

Annual Sorts. Mixed colors. 5

LYCHNIS. Chalcedonica. Handsome and useful plants, bearing very showy flowers of many colors. Two feet high. H. P.—1-2. Blooms first year. 5

MARVEL OF PERU. (Four O'clock.) Well-known and popular flowers; open only in the evening, or on cloudy days. Colors, white, yellow, crimson, striped, etc.: flowers showy and in great profusion. H. H. B. Blooms first season. Height, 2 feet. Mixed colors. Oz. 15c. 5



Double Hollyhocks.



Marigold.

French Double Dwarf. A splendid mixture of rich colors. Oz. 20c. 5

Eldorado. An African variety, producing flowers 3 to 4 inches in diameter. Colors from pale yellow to deepest orange; very double. Oz. 30c. 5

African. Old favorite in every garden, but greatly improved in size and form; a fine mixture of the best varieties. Oz. 20c. 5

Marigold.

Easily grown and useful garden plants. The African are tall, about 2 feet high, and most striking in large beds, while the French varieties are dwarf, and best adapted to small beds, or as a foreground to taller plants. H. A.—2-3.

French Gold Striped. Of dwarf habit; flowers of a rich maroon, striped with golden yellow. Very free flowering. Per oz. 30c. 5

Mignonette.

An universal favorite on account of its delicate fragrance. Good for pots or garden culture, but, to produce the finest blooms should be in a partially shaded situation. If thinned out, will produce stronger plants and better blooms. Sow at intervals throughout the summer for a succession.

Defiance. A new strain of remarkable size, the spikes often 10 to 12 inches in length. Deliciously fragrant and excellent for cutting, keeping fresh a long time. Oz. 40c. 10

Machet. One of the best sorts; of bushy, vigorous and symmetrical growth. Bears massive spikes of very fragrant red flowers. Fine for pot or garden culture. Oz. 35c. 5

Victoria. Dwarf branching variety with large trusses of deep red flowers. A robust and healthy grower. Pkt. 5

Golden Queen. Of a golden yellow color. Deliciously fragrant; none better for cutting. Oz. 30c. 5

Crimson Giant. One of the best large flowering sorts. A very free bloomer. Oz. 35c. 5

Sweet. The well-known Sweet Mignonette: very fragrant; large flowering. Oz. 10c. 5



Mignonette.

Morning and Evening Glories.

Rapid growing vines of the Ipomea family; useful for covering arbors, porches and trellises, bearing an abundance of showy flowers of all colors. Height from 10 to 50 feet. Pkt.

Morning Glories. Imperial Japanese Morning Glory.

One of the grandest of all climbers. Their chief "glory" lies in the unusual size of the flower, measuring from 4 to 6 inches across, and in limitless variety of shadings, colorings and markings. They are all shades of white, silver gray, yellow, copper color, bronze and almost black, some striped, blotched and spotted; others have a distinct marginal band, others very odd and peculiar shapes. The foliage is quite ornamental, some leaves mottled and checkered; some rich, vivid green, others silvery white, others yellow. Sow in a warm, sunny situation, in good, rich soil, giving plenty of water in dry weather. Oz., 25c.

Brazilian Morning Glory. (*Ipomea Setosa*) A very vigorous and luxuriant annual. Grow 30 to 40 feet branching in every direction, and make a very thick shade. The flowers are from 3 to 4 inches across and of a beautiful rose color. Its immense leaves and large clusters of curious seed pods, render it very ornamental. Excellent for porches or arbors, bearing large clusters of flowers till frost. Oz., 40c. 10

Convolvulus Major. The well-known Morning Glory.

All colors mixed. Ounce, 10c. 5

Convolvulus Mauritanicus. Blue; splendid for vases, hanging baskets and trailing, 5

Moonflower or Evening Glory.

Beautiful rapid climbers, bearing large white flowers 4 to 6 inches in diameter, which open in the evening and on cloudy days. Start in the house and transplant when the weather is warm. Before planting file a small hole in one end through the outer hull and soak for 36 hours in warm water.

Ipomea Grandiflora Alba. The original Moonflower; bears large pure white flowers. Grows 40 to 50 feet. Ounce, 60c. 10

Ipomea Hybrida. Similar to above but blooms much earlier. Ounce, 60c. 10

MIMULUS MOSCHATUS. The well known musk plant. Leaves highly scented; bears small yellow flowers. Quite tender, and do best in moist, shady locations, . . . 5

NEMOPHILA. Dwarf plants, bearing in greatest profusion pretty delicately shaped blue and white flowers. H. A.—1-3. Height, 6 inches. Mixed colors, 5

NIGELLA. (*Love in a Mist*.) Curious and interesting blue and white flowers, partially concealed in a veil of delicately cut foliage. H. A.—2-3. Height, 1 foot. Mixed colors, 5

OXALIS. Splendid little plants, with bright-colored flowers; desirable for hanging baskets, rock-work or edgings. H. H. P.—2. Mixed colors, 10



Imperial Japanese Morning Glories.

NASTURTIUM.

Valuable summer flowering plants; the leaves are a glossy green and the flowers of all colors, beautifully shaded. The Tom Thumb varieties grow one foot high, and make very effective bedding plants, blooming profusely the whole summer. The tall sorts grow 6 to 10 feet and are excellent as climbers and trailers. H. A.—2-3.



Chameleon Nasturtium.

Chameleon Nasturtiums. This new class of Nasturtiums presents the unusual feature of producing flowers

of entirely different colors on a single plant, also flowers having a great variety of shadings and colorings. These are produced in greatest abundance, and are really beautiful. Tall and dwarf varieties, separate. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 15c.; 2 oz. for 25c.

DWARF, OR TOM THUMB.

	Oz.	Pkt.
Empress of India. Foliage dark; the flowers of the most brilliant crimson color,	15	5
Pearl. Pure white flowers, fine for contrast,	10	5
Golden King. Brilliant yellow flowers,	10	5
King of Tom Thumbs. Scarlet; dark foliage,	15	5
Ruby King. Crimson flowers,	15	5
Spotted. Beautifully blotched,	10	5
Rose. Soft pink, very distinct,	10	5
Dwarf Varieties Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.	10	5

TALL, OR RUNNING.

Hemisphaericum. Straw color, with rosy scarlet blotches. Showy and distinct,	10	5
Orange. Rich orange, with red blotches,	10	5
Dark Crimson. Showy flowers,	10	5
Lemon Yellow. Very vigorous; bright color,	10	5
Hybrids of Madam Gunther. Exceedingly brilliant colors, containing many new shades and beautifully and distinctly marked flowers,	10	5
Tall Varieties Mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.	10	5

LOBE'S NASTURTIUMS. Very pretty varieties, growing taller than the preceding kinds; flowers and leaves smaller, but brilliant. Mixed, 15c. 5

One pkt. each of 14 named Nasturtiums for 50c.

Wood's Royal Pansies.

Pansies in Mixture.

Pkt.

Wood's Exhibition. Unexcelled for its varied and beautiful colors. The flowers are very large, of most brilliant and effective markings, and matchless form and beauty. Particularly fine for florists, or where large show Pansies are desired. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.25. 25

Wood's Royal Mixture. A magnificent mixture of the finest named Pansies. It excels in an endless variety of the richest colors, which, with the large size and perfect form of its blooms, make it indeed a "royal mixture." 3 pkts for 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c. 10

Masterpiece. The highest attainment in pansies and the most distinct and novel. The ruffled blooms, which often measure three or more inches across, are of great substance, and are borne well above the foliage, and are the richest colors. 15

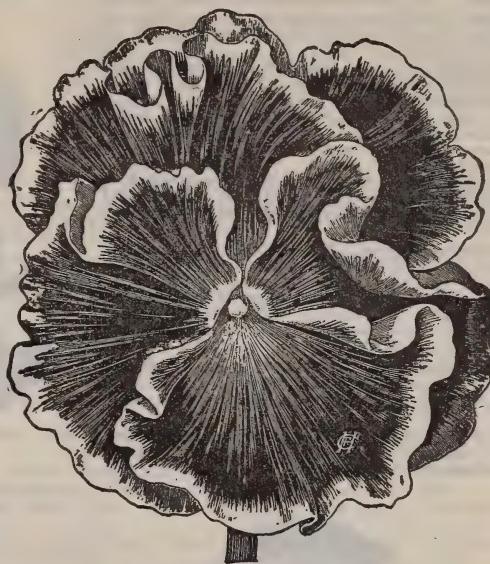
Trimardeau. A remarkably large and distinct class of Pansies, individual blooms sometimes measuring three inches across. Splendid colors mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c. 10

Madame Perrett. From a light water-and-wine color to the darkest claret, and with the richest and most delicate markings and shadings. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c. 10

English Show. Flowers curiously marked with a well-defined "face." Various colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c. 10

Odier, or Blotched. A magnificent French strain, producing extra large, perfectly formed round flowers of good substance. Each of the five petals is ornamented with a clearly-defined blotch or eye. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c. 10

Large Flowering Mixed. A good mixture of large flowering Pansies, embracing all colors and styles of blooms; very showy. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 75c.



Masterpiece Pansy.

Pansies—Separate Colors.

5c. per pkt.: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.: one pkt. each of 12 sorts, for 50c.

Cardinal. Brilliant brownish red; very striking.

Emperor Frederick. Dark red, bordered with orange scarlet.

Emperor William. Ultramarine blue, with violet eye; one of the best blues.

Faust, or King of the Blacks. Very dark, almost black; distinct and fine.

Fire King. Golden yellow, the upper petals reddish brown, margined yellow; very showy.

Gold Margined. Mahogany brown, with gold border.

Lord Beaconsfield. Large violet, shading off to white on upper petals.

Light Blue. Lovely sky blue, with dark eye.

Meteor. Yellow, spotted with brown and margined with gold or silver. Splendid.

Silver Edged. Dark purple, with a distinct white edging.

Snow Queen. Beautiful large pure white.

Yellow. Bright golden yellow, with dark eye.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII.

One of the prettiest and most popular of garden annuals. Make very attractive beds, and continue in bloom throughout the summer. As valuable as Verbena for cut flowers. Sow in April in open ground, or can be started earlier in doors. The double varieties will come more true to type if planted in sandy soil.

Pkt.

Double Phlox. Of comparatively recent introduction, but rapidly coming into popular favor. The blooms range from semi double to double, are borne profusely, and are specially desirable for cut flowers, being more lasting than the single sorts. All colors, mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c. 10

Star and Fringed. Dwarf growing varieties, bearing brilliant fringed and star-shaped flowers. Exceedingly pretty. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c. 10

Mixed Phlox. A splendid mixture of all colors; oz. 40c. 5

Perennial Phlox. Excellent sorts for permanent beds, growing 3 feet high. Mixed colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c. 10

LARGE FLOWERING PHLOX. (Grandiflora.) The large flowering or grandiflora kinds are a decided improvement on the ordinary Phlox Drummondii, producing flowers nearly twice the size of the latter with the most brilliant colors.

Alba. Pure white. Splendid. 10

Brilliant. Brilliant rose with dark red centre. 10

Coccinea. (Scarlet.) Very showy. 10

Rosea Striata. (Striped.) Pink, striped white. 10

Yellow. Large bright yellow. 10

Black Warrior. Deep blood purple. Extra fine. 10

Grandiflora Phlox, Mixed Colors. A splendid mixture of large flowering sorts; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.; oz. 75c. 10

Pkt.

Portulaca. (Moss Flowers.) Succeeds best in a sunny situation, and produces flowers of almost every color in the greatest profusion. The double is especially beautiful and showy. Sow when weather becomes settled warm. T. A.—2—3. Height, 6 in.

Single. Mixed colors, oz. 35c. 10

Double. Mixed colors. 10

PASSION FLOWERS. Splendid, hardy climbers, bearing attractive, curiously shaped fringed flowers, deriving its name from the fancied resemblance to a cross. H. H. A. Height 10 feet. Mixed colors. 5

PENTSTEMON. Excellent perennial plants for borders, bearing most gorgeous blooms of purple, blue, scarlet, rose and white, beautifully marked and spotted. H. P., 5



Grandiflora Phlox.

Primroses.

Pkt.

Primula Sinensis. (Chinese Primrose.) Very desirable perennial plants for house or conservatory, blooming during the winter and early spring. The flowers are large and beautifully fringed, and borne in great profusion. Sow in May or June, transplanting to pots. Mixed colors. 20

Evening Primrose. (Oenothera.) Easily grown plants for summer and early autumn flowering. Suitable for margins of shrubberies and mixed border. Flowers are large, showy, and pleasingly fragrant. H. A. Height, 1 to 2 feet. 5

Primula Auricula. A pleasing class of plants, bearing most beautiful clusters of brilliant flowers. They bloom for years. Fine for pots and beds. H. P.—1. 10

PETUNIA.

Petunias are most deservedly popular for bedding purposes. The flowers are large, of brilliant colors, and are borne in great profusion. Sow in boxes in the house for early plants, later sow outside. H. H. A.—2—3. Height, 1 to 2 feet. Pkt.

Snowball. For an ever-blooming white flower, suitable for beds and borders, this new Petunia has few equals. Our illustration, which is a reproduction from a photograph, shows its dwarf, bushy habit as well as its abundance of bloom. The flowers are purest snow white, of good size and shape, sweet-scented and lasting. The plant is particularly adapted to our climate on account of its heat and drought-resisting qualities. We recommend all admirers of Petunias to give this new sort a trial. 10

California Giants. This splendid large flowering strain of single Petunias is the result of years of careful selection and hybridization by one of the most eminent Petunia specialists, and is noted for its beautiful combinations and exquisitely marked colorings. The flowers are deep-throated and beautifully fringed. 15

Double Petunias. A splendid strain, producing a large percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed varieties in bright colors and tints, beautifully marked. Mixed colors. 25

Single Petunias. A choice mixture of all colors, including many large flowering striped, blotched and fringed sorts. Oz. 50c. 5



Snowball Petunia.



PERENNIAL POPPIES. H. P.

Pkt

Oriental. One of the grandest of all Poppies. The flowers are extremely large, a rich dark glowing crimson, the foliage very rich dark green. If sown early will bloom the first year. 10

Iceland Poppies. A beautiful, fragrant strain, which blooms continually from June to October. Flowers resemble crushed satin; will continue to flower for three or four years. Mixed colors. 5

PYRETHRUM. Dwarf plants with golden yellow foliage, extensively used for ribbon bedding, borders, and edgings. Perennials, but usually grown as half-hardy annuals.

Aureum. (Golden Feather.) Beautiful yellow foliage. 5

Roseum. (Insect Powder Plant.) Bright rose color, of large size. 5

ROSE CAMPION. (Agrostemma.) Splendid dwarf plants for dry situations, bearing pretty flowers of all colors, on long, slender stems. Good for massing. Height, 1 foot. Hs P. Blooms first season. 5

POPPIES.

Poppies succeed remarkably well in the South, and hardly any class of plants afford the same brilliant colorings and showy display. Very easy culture, being sown where they are to bloom. The varieties we offer are the best and can be depended on to produce satisfactory results. All being the best selected strains.

WOOD'S SUPERB POPPY MIXTURE. A grand mixture of all the single and double varieties. The wonderful variety and brilliant colorings of this mixture make a very effective display in the garden or for cut flowers. Pkt. 10c.; oz. 50c.

SINGLE ANNUAL POPPIES.

New Fayal. Exceedingly beautiful dwarf poppies, producing both double and single blooms like crinkled tissue paper, and are every imaginable poppy color. 10

Tulip. This sterling variety, originally from Armenia, bears in abundance large, bright scarlet flowers, so dazzling as to remind one of a bed of scarlet tulips. 10

Shirley. These beautiful Poppies are very free flowering and remarkably brilliant in color. They range in color from pale rose to deep crimson, and are delicately edged and fringed. If cut when young will last several days in water. Mixed colors. Per oz. 40c. 5

Danebrog. Large, bright scarlet, with a white spot on each petal forming a cross. Oz. 30c. 5

Umbrosum. Rich vermilion, with a shining black spot on each petal, of dwarf branching habit. Oz. 40c. 5

DOUBLE ANNUAL POPPIES.

Cardinal. The plants grow about eighteen inches high, bearing large, very double glowing scarlet flowers, a striking contrast with the deeply cut dark green of the foliage. Oz. 40c. 5

White Swan. A splendid new variety, with immense double white flowers beautifully fringed. Oz. 40c. 5

Mikado. (Striped Japanese Poppy.) A beautiful sort, having the petals twisted and curved like a Japanese Chrysanthemum. Colors, scarlet and white, fringed edges; very distinct. Oz. 40c. 5

Carnation Flowered. A magnificent Poppy of dazzling richness and variety of colors; flowers beautifully fringed. Per oz. 20c. 5

Peony Flowered. Splendid, large and very double flowers, resembling double peonies. Mixed colors. Per oz. 5

RICINUS. (Castor Oil Plant.) Luxuriant annuals with palm-like leaves. Excellent for backgrounds or centres of beds of foliage plants. H. H. A.

Zanzibariensis. Bears gigantic leaves 2 to 2½ feet across, of various colors, green, coppery brown, purple, bronze, etc., the stems from green to various shades of red. Exceedingly handsome. All colors. Oz. 15c. 5

Sanguineus. Red stalks, scarlet fruit, large bronzed leaves. Per oz. 20c. 5

Mixed Varieties. A fine mixture of the best sorts; all colors. Per oz. 15c. 5

SWEET PEAS.



Sweet Peas have all the qualities which are prized in decorative plants—gracefulness of form, brilliant and varied coloring, and delicious perfume. Early in February, in a situation not too sunny, plant 3 to 4 inches deep to ensure good roots, and two or three times during the season bank the soil against the roots. Sow also in October, giving the plants slight protection during the winter. Don't gather the blooms grudgingly. The more you cut them the longer they will flower.

Our Sweet Pea List contains the best sorts of each color, all inferior sorts of similar color and duplicates being discarded. We thus avoid a long and confusing list. Our selection contains a complete range of colors, from pure white to deepest maroon, every sort being of distinct merit.

Prices: All varieties, pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.

Blanche Burpee. Pure white; large, producing three or four flowers on slender, strong stems. Growth vigorous; late but very profuse and continuous bloomer.

Blanche Ferry. Deep pink standards, wings almost pure white. Stems three-flowered, of good length and strength. Blooms abundantly.

Extra Early Blanche Ferry. The earliest sort yet introduced. Color and form same as Blanche Ferry.

Captain of the Blues. Nearly true blue. Flowers large; three or four on good stems. Vigorous and free bloomer.

Captivation. Magenta, delicately suffused with purple; of good size and substance, improving as the season advances.

Celestial. Pinkish mauve, turning to azure blue. Stems long and slender, producing three or more flowers each.

Countess of Aberdeen. A very pale pink edged with rose, of good size and form. The best of its color.

Crown Jewel. A beautiful blending. Standards creamy rose, wings a delicate, yet rich creamy blush suffused with a primrose tint; stems long.

Daybreak. Ground white; reverse side of standard watered crimson scarlet; wings white flaked with crimson. A vigorous, upright grower; good stem, usually three flowered.

Duke of Clarence. Deep rose claret. Stems extra long, bearing three or four blooms each. A strong grower.

Eliza Eckford. Standards suffused with a delicate rose, wings lightly blushed. Three flowered, sometimes four; long stems.

Emily Eckford. Reddish mauve, approaching blue as it ages. A vigorous grower and good bloomer, producing three perfect flowers on extra long stems.

Emily Henderson. Pure white and of good substance; bears two or three bold, expanded flowers on long, stiff stems.

Firefly. Brilliant scarlet. A bold flower; stems three-flowered, and of good length; not a tall grower, but flowers well.

Gray Friar. General effect gray, with "pepper-and-salt" variations. Good size and form, strong grower and free bloomer.

Her Majesty. Large, clear rose-pink; bears three or four well-arranged flowers on long stems. Very uniform and vigorous. A profuse bloomer.

Katherine Tracy. Exquisite soft pink; flower large, perfect and profusely borne; stands hot sun without fading.

Lady Beaconsfield. Standards salmon, tinted with rose, with a suspicion of purplish pink; wing a pronounced creamy primrose yellow. Blooms profusely.

Lady Nina Balfour. Experts regard this as the most finished of all sweet peas, every flower being a gem. On first opening, it is a rich heliotrope pink, of elegant, expanded form, lapsing gracefully inward. Later it takes on a pinkish mauve, the evolution of the tint gradations being in even succession. As it begins to fade it assumes a delicate, clear mauve.

Lottie Eckford. White ground, suffused with heliotrope; edges of both standard and wings a clear, heliotrope blue. Fine form, good size, and abundant bloomer.

Mars. Intense crimson. A gorgeous flower, of large size and perfect form. Stems long and slender, three or four flowered. A strong grower and liberal bloomer.

Mrs. Eckford. Delicate primrose; most effective when bunched. Stems often four flowered.

Mrs. Jos. Chamberlain. Color, white ground heavily striped and flaked with deep, clear rose. Form extra fine and large size. Stems extra long and three or four flowered.

Navy Blue. General color effect dark blue; standards brilliant royal purple; wings pure violet. A most vigorous grower, and of generous size.

Othello. A very deep maroon; of fine form and size; three flowered. The best dark sort; sometimes called the Black Sweet Pea.

Ramona. Color, creamy white, delicately barred with soft pinkish purple. Large, perfectly formed and of fine substance.

Senator. A bold, finely-formed flower. Standards white, ground heavily striped with chocolate and some purple. Grows vigorously, bearing an immense amount of bloom.

Stanley. Maroon; fine, expanded form and extra large. The most intense dark variety.

Stella Morse. Opens with a fascinating deep cream, becomes a little lighter as the flower grows older. About the third day it is a delicate primrose, with a faint rose-pink on the edge. Perfect form; of the largest grandiflora hooded type. Stems long and three or four flowered. A thrifty, vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Cupids. Distinct as possible from any other sorts, 6 to 8 inches high, but spreading out and forming a mass fully one-and-a-half feet across. Hundreds of stems shoot up, each bearing three to four flowers, and all in full bloom at once.

White Cupid. The original Cupid. Flowers large and clear white. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.

Pink Cupid. A strong grower and profuse bloomer. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c.

Cupid Mixture. Contains all the new Cupids, and in many respects ranks with our Special Mixture of tall varieties. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.

Sweet Pea Mixtures.

Wood's Special Mixed Sweet Peas. An unsurpassed mixture, made up of named sorts only, all choice, large-flowering sorts of every shade and type, the colors being distributed evenly throughout. For diversity of color, size of flowers, and beautiful forms, this mixture is unequalled. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c.; lb. 60c., postpaid.

Mixed Sweet Peas. A good mixture of older varieties, and all colors, but lacks the richness and size of bloom characteristic of our Special Mixed. Oz. 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c., postpaid.

Double Sweet Peas. The double type is not thoroughly fixed, not over 30 per cent. coming double, but such as do are incomparably beautiful. Where the double form is not produced the deficiency is made up in the greatest profusion of single blooms. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 10c.

Perennial, or Everlasting Sweet Peas. When once sown, these come up year after year. Colors, red, white, and blue. Pkt. 5c.; oz. 50c.

Wood's Soluble Plant Food. A concentrated, odorless fertilizer prepared especially for flowering and bedding plants, whether grown in pots in the house, or in the open ground. It is a wonderful invigorator, makes the plants grow strong, healthy, and luxuriant; gives the foliage a rich, radiant color, and produces flowers in greater abundance and increased size. A small quantity is required for each plant, and may be worked into the soil around the plant, or applied in solution. Perfectly clean and free from noxious odor characteristic of most fertilizers. Per package, 25c., postpaid. Directions for applying with each package.

	Pkt.
Salvia. Among the most desirable and showy bedding plants. Brilliant flowers are borne in profusion from early summer till frost. Excellent for cutting. Seed sown early in the house produces better plants than from cuttings. H. H. P. 1-3. Height, 3 feet.	
Splendens. (Scarlet Sage.) The brilliant scarlet variety so well known. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.	10
Patens. Splendid rich blue, very showy.	15
SALPIGLOSSIS. A beautiful flowering annual, forming strong, bushy plants about 18 inches high, and bearing large, funnel-shaped flowers of many beautiful colors, exquisitely veined and laced. H. H. A.—2-3.	5
SANVITALIA. Dwarf, free-flowering plant; suitable for borders or rock work. Double golden yellow flowers, like miniature sunflowers, are produced in the greatest abundance. Height, 6 inches. H. A.—2-3.	



Scabiosa.

SCABIOSA. The well-known Sweet Scabiosa. Bears large, perfectly double flowers of many beautiful colors on long, graceful stems; excellent for cutting. H. A.—2-3. Height, 2 feet. Per oz. 20c.	5
SENSITIVE PLANT. (Mimosa.) Curious plants with graceful and elegant foliage. The leaves and branches when touched droop in a most interesting manner. Bears small pinkish flowers in close heads. Easily grown. T. A.—2-3. Height, 1 foot.	5
SMILAX. A charming, tender perennial climber for greenhouse or window garden. Used very extensively for decoration and bouquet green. Foliage, light green and very graceful. Sow in box in March. Oz. 40c.	5

Ten Weeks Stocks. (Gilliflower.) All varieties are desirable for bedding or pot culture. Bear an immense quantity of fragrant blooms, each plant forming a perfect bouquet; and are splendid for cutting. H. H. A.—1-2.	
Giant Pyramidal Perfection. A magnificent race with immense spikes of perfectly double flowers, which often measure 2 to 2½ inches in diameter. Height, 2½ ft. Mixed colors, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.	10
Dwarf Large Flowering Double. A splendid strain for pots and beds. The blossoms are unusually large, perfectly double and of many beautiful colors, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.	10
Cut and Come Again, or Princess Alice. Purest double white, of enormous size and extra fine for cutting. Grows about 1 foot high, throwing out side branches, each bearing fine, rosette-shaped flowers, which the prettier they are cut the better they seem to like it.	10
Dwarf German Mixed. A fine type of large flowering stocks, of many well selected colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.	5

Sunflower. Luxuriant plants for centres of beds or background for other plants. H. A. "Stella." A miniature Sunflower covered with hundreds of small, bright orange, single flowers. Of dwarf pyramidal growth. Fine for bedding and cutting. Oz. 25c.	5
Double Stella. A double form of miniature sunflower, bearing a profusion of golden yellow flowers on long stems fine for decorating.	10
Double Californian. Double yellow variety, growing 3 to 5 feet high. Per oz. 15c.	5
Mammoth Russian. The giant among sunflowers, producing immense single heads. Oz. 10c.	5
Sweet William. Beautiful free flowering plants of extreme richness and diversity of color. Produces a fine effect in beds or mixed flower borders. H. B. 2-3. Height, 1½ feet.	
Single. Many bright colors mixed. Per oz. 25c.	5
Double. All colors mixed. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.	5

Wood's Flower Seed Mixture. Be sure to include a package or more of Mixed Flower Seeds. Can be sown on bare spots, under trees and shrubbery, in fence corners, and out of the way places or beds where no special care will be given. This mixture contains more than a hundred easily grown and pretty flowers, producing a constant succession of bloom throughout the season. Large pkt. 5c.: oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.	
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THUNBERGIA. A rapid climber, growing 4 to 6 feet high. Splendid for trellises, fences, etc., bearing beautiful flowers—white, yellow and buff, with black eye—in great profusion. H. H. A.—2-3.	5
TORENIA. One of the prettiest plants for borders, vases, or hanging baskets. Blooms continually during the summer in open ground, and also in winter in the greenhouse. T. A.—2-3. Height, 1 foot.	
Fournieri. Blue, with bright yellow throat.	5
VIRGINIAN STOCK. Beautiful, free flowering annuals, desirable for beds, baskets, or edgings; succeeds well in any soil. H. A.—1-2. Mixed colors.	5
VERBENA. Splendid for beds or massing. Flowers of most brilliant colors, blooming from early summer till late fall. Verbenas grown from seed are always thrifty, and do not rust. Sow early in house, or out of doors in April. H. H. P.—1-3.	

Mammoth Mixed Colors. This strain produces blooms of largest size and most brilliant colors. The trusses are uniform, bearing unusually large flowers in a wide range of colors. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c., oz. \$1.25.	10
Defiance. Brilliant rich scarlet. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.; oz. \$1.00.	10
Dwarf White. Excellent for beds or edgings. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.	10
Mixed Colors. A splendid mixture from named sorts, comprising rich, beautiful colors. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.; oz. 60c.	5

VINCA, or PERIWINKLE. These make splendid bedding plants for this climate, withstanding heat and drought when other plants suffer. The foliage is very distinct, being of dark rich, glossy green, and the plants bear large pink and white single flowers in greatest abundance. T. P.—2-3. Height, 2 feet.	
Rosea. Pink with crimson eye.	5
Alba. White with rose eye.	5
Mixed Colors. Per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.	5

Violets. Favorite little plants, producing flowers of most delightful fragrance; popular with every one. Sow in beds, and transplant.	
Blue or White. Separate colors, each.	10
Mixed Colors. Sweet scented; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.	10

Wallflower. Well-known, hardy plants, producing fragrant flowers of various colors. Blooms early in the season. H. P.—1. Height, 1½ feet.	
Single. Mixed colors. Oz. 25c.	5
Double. Mixed colors.	10



Zinnias.

Zinnias. For gorgeous summer and fall display the Zinnia is unsurpassed. The flowers are perfectly double, resembling Dahlias, and almost every shade of color. For bedding and massing, they are particularly suitable. H. A.—2-3.	
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Curled and Crested. A new strain of fantastically shaped flowers, with twisted petals.	10
Tom Thumb. Very dwarf: excellent for beds and borders. Flowers double and of very bright colors. Pkt.	10
Grandiflora. Giant Zinnias; perfectly double; flowers of finest brilliant colors. Oz. 40c.; pkt..	10
Double Striped or Zebra. A profuse bearer of finely double flowers in many colors. Pkt.	10
Double Mixed. A fine mixture of the best tall Zinnias; all colors mixed. Oz. 30c.; pkt.,	5

Be sure to include a package or more of Mixed Flower Seeds. Can be sown on bare spots, under trees and shrubbery, in fence corners, and pretty flowers, producing a constant succession of bloom throughout the season. Large pkt. 5c.: oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

Summer Bulbs.

CANNAS. Dwarf French Cannas grow about three feet high; are excellent for bedding and massing. Their pyramids of bright flowers are very attractive during the summer and fall months. Should our stock of any sort be sold out, we will substitute one most closely resembling the variety ordered.

Austria. Flowers 6 to 7 inches across; five petalled, three pure yellow and two slightly spotted carmine.

Alsace. The white Canna. Pale sulphur yellow upon opening, changing to pure white.

Alba Rosea. Rich rose at base, tinting into creamy white.

Chas. Henderson. Very large; brilliant red.

Black Beauty. Foliage very dark; fine red flower.

Florence Vaughan. Rich yellow, spotted with bright red.

Gloire Lyonnaise. Canary yellow, mottled crimson.

Golden Star. Yellow; throat petals spotted crimson.

Italia. Flowers 6 to 8 inches across; rich flaming scarlet with broad yellow border.

Mad. Crozy. Crimson scarlet bordered with yellow.

Queen Charlotte. Crimson banded with canary yellow.

Rose Unique. Beautiful rose color; a vigorous grower.

Price, 15c. each; \$1.00 per dozen. If by mail, add 5c. each for postage.

MIXED CANNAS. These are equally as good bulbs as the above, and are all named sorts, from which the labels have become detached. All colors. 10c. each; 80c. per dozen.

Caladium Esculentum. (*Elephant's Ear.*)

A most effective plant for planting upon lawns and in groups. Of easy culture, but require good soil and plenty of water. Extra large bulb, 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen. Medium size bulb, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen. Postage extra; large bulb, 8c.; medium, 5c.

FANCY LEAVED CALADIUMS. Every season becoming more popular; may be grown either in greenhouse, window-boxes, or out of doors, making elegant decorative plants. Plant when ground has become warm in a partly shaded situation in well-enriched soil. 25c. each; \$2.25 per dozen. Postage paid.



DAHLIAS.

Our list of "show Dahlias" includes a wide range of color, from the lightest to the very darkest shade, and are all improved sorts, from which a gorgeous display of the largest blooms may be had. Should our stock of any sort be sold out, we will substitute one resembling most closely the variety ordered.

Unless otherwise noted, 15c. each \$1.25 per doz. If by mail, add 5c. each for postage.

LARGE SHOW DAHLIAS.

A. D. Levoni. Color of La France rose; free bloomer.

Arabella. Yellow, tipped with pink and purple.

Bird of Passage. Rose shaded with pink.

Buff Pink. Clear buff, heavily edged with pink.

Crimson King. A fine large crimson; free bloomer.

Electric. Large dazzling crimson scarlet; single.

Golden Bedder. Bright lemon yellow; profuse bloomer.

Grand Duke Alexis. Ivory white, shaded with pink; quilled.

Lulu. Orange, tipped and shaded rose and scarlet.

Marguerite. Rosy lilac; deeply quilled; fine for cutting.

Mrs. Hawkins. Very free bloomer; yellow, tipped with crimson; finely quilled.

Nymphae. "Water Lily Dahlia." Clear, bright pink shading darker toward the outer petals; flowers large.

Queen of Yellows. Fine pure yellow.

Oriental. Bright salmon; single.

Queen Victoria. Brightest yellow, deeply quilled; large.

Victory. Bright scarlet; a fine flower.

Set of 15 Show Dahlias for \$1.40.

BEDDING OR POMPONE DAHLIAS.

Ariel. Rich, clear orange buff.

Guiding Star. Pure white; edges beautifully fringed.

Mignon. Bright maroon crimson.

Oban. Bright fawn, prettily shaded.

Set of 4 Pompone Dahlias for 50 cents.

CACTUS DAHLIAS.

Clifford W. Bruton. A splendid yellow without a trace of green in the centre. Flowers 4 inches across; 20c. each.

Cochineal. Dazzling crimson scarlet; free flowering.

Henry Patrick. Pure white; a fine flower.

Jno. Bragg. Richest dark velvety maroon.

Set of 4 Cactus Dahlias for 50 cents.

MIXED DAHLIAS. We offer a large assortment of unnamed sorts, comprising every conceivable color and shade. These are first-class in every way, only the colors are not kept separate. 10c. each; 75c. per dozen.

Tuberoses. Prime favorites, and invaluable for bouquets. Tuberoses prefer a strong, rich, warm soil. To ensure perfect development, it requires plenty of heat and water.

ALBINO. A branching single variety, blooming twenty days earlier than other sorts. Each bulb throws up from two to five flower stalks, bearing large flowers of purest waxy white. The petals recurve gracefully, making the flowers resemble some species of Jessamine. The odor is not so heavy as the ordinary Tuberose. 5c. each; 35c. per dozen.

EXCELSIOR PEARL. A short, robust variety, producing immense spikes of perfectly double flowers.

Large Bulbs. 5c. each; 25c. per doz.; \$1.75 per 100.

Second Size Bulbs. 2 for 5c.; 20c. per doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

VARIEGATED LEAVED. The leaves of this variety are bordered with creamy white, which gives it an ornamental appearance. Blooms earlier than Excelsior Pearl; has large single flowers of delightful fragrance. 5c. each; 35c. per dozen.

If by mail, add 10c. per dozen for postage.

Gladiolas. One of the most attractive of summer flowering bulbs. Excellent for mixed beds, and produce gorgeous effects if massed in large clumps. For a succession of bloom throughout the summer, plant at intervals from April till June.

Scarlet and Red 4c. each; doz. 25c.; 100, \$1.75.

White and Light 4c. each; dozen, 30c.; 100, \$2.00.

Pink Shades 4c. each; dozen, 25c.; 100, \$1.75.

Striped and Variegated 4c. each; dozen, 30c.; 100, \$2.25.

Yellow. 5c. each; dozen, 40c.; 100, \$3.00.

All Colors Mixed 3 for 10c.; dozen, 20c.; 100, \$1.50.

If by mail, add 10c. per dozen for postage.

Madeira Vine Roots. On account of its very rapid growth and thick shade it affords, this is one of the most popular climbers. Will run twenty feet or more in a season.

5c. each; 30c. per dozen; \$2.25 per 100. If by mail, add 10c. per dozen for postage.

Flowering Plants.

In filling orders for flowering plants only strong, healthy plants will be sent, and in nearly all cases named varieties will be used. We give only an abridged list, but will be glad to quote other plants on application.

Important. All plants are packed in light boxes or baskets, so that they will reach the purchaser in good condition and at the least cost for transportation. If sent by express, we guarantee safe arrival; if by freight, they will be at the risk of the purchaser. By special arrangement, the express companies have given twenty per cent. off their regular rates. This applies to seeds, plants, and bulbs. Under no circumstances should plants be sent by mail.

	Per Doz.	Per 100.	Per Doz.	Per 100.	
Ageratum. Blue; strong plants,	\$.60	\$3.50	Mignonette. Large flowering strain, . . . . .	.60	3.50
Alternantheras. Red or yellow, . . . . .	.60	3.50	Nasturtiums. Dwarf, . . . . .	.60	3.50
Alyssum. The well known Sweet Alyssum, . . .	.60	3.50	Pansy. All colors; choice varieties, . . . . .	.75	5.00
Aster. All choice varieties, . . . . .	.60	3.50	Petunia. Single, all colors, . . . . .	.60	3.50
Carnations. The best varieties; all colors, . . .	.75	4.00	" Double, all colors,	1.00	7.00
Centaurea. The well-known "Dusty Miller," . . .	.60	3.50	Phlox. All colors, . . . . .	.60	3.50
Citronalis. (<i>Lemon Verbena</i>).	1.00	7.00	Salvia Splendens. Scarlet Sage, . . . . .	.85	6.00
Chrysanthemums. The best and newest sorts for exhibition and garden purposes,	1.00	7.00	Verbena. Choice assortment; all colors, . . . . .	.60	3.50
Coleus. Choice varieties in assorted colors, . . . .	.60	3.50	Violet. The best double; blue and white,	1.00	7.00
Feverfew. (<i>Pyrethrum</i>). For borders, . . . . .	.60	3.50			
Fuchsia. Single and double, . . . . .	.80	6.00			
Geranium. Best named sorts, all colors, double and single, . . . . .	.85	6.00			
Geranium. Ivy Leaved Apple, Lemon, Rose and Nutmeg,	1.00	7.00			
Heliotrope. White and purple,	1.00	7.00			
Hydrangeas. 25c each, . . . . .	.60	3.50			
Lobelia. Dwarf blue, . . . . .	.60	3.50			

Vines and Climbers.

Wisteria. White and purple, 50c. each,		
Ampelopsis Veitchii. (<i>Boston Ivy</i>).	1.50	10.00
Cobaea Scandens. Purple,	1.00	7.00
Evening Glory or Moonflower,	1.00	6.00
English Ivy	1.00	6.00
Nasturtium. Tall sorts; all colors, . . . . .	.50	3.00
Smilax, . . . . .	.75	4.00
Tradescantia. (<i>Wandering Jew</i>). . . . .	.60	3.50

ROSES. Out-Door-Grown Plants.

We can furnish our out-door-grown Roses in a dormant condition any time previous to the first of April. Our out-door-grown stocks are the best and most satisfactory roses to plant, and will produce a magnificent supply of flowers the same season they are set out. They are larger, stronger and better rooted plants, thrive better, and give much better results in every way than plants started and grown in green-houses, as usually sold. Our list includes the best varieties in cultivation. Special descriptive circular, giving full description of all varieties, mailed upon request.

Don't overlook the fact that it is much better to plant these out door-grown roses in February or March, before they have commenced to grow, than at any other time. Price, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen. The varieties we can supply are as follows:

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

Gen. Jacqueminot. Crimson; fine.
Paul Neron. Large flowers; pink.
Alf. Colomb. Cherry red; splendid.
Magna Charta. Beautiful dark pink.
Coquette des Alpes. Pure white; free bloomer.
Margaret Dickson. Fine pure wax white.
Anna De Diesbach. Brilliant carmine; fine flowers.
Victor Verdier. Rosy carmine; large flowers.
Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep rich velvety crimson.
Giant of Battles. Crimson; large handsome flowers.

BOURBON AND CHINA ROSES.

Very desirable free everblooming hardy roses.

Malmaison. Rich creamy rose; free bloomer.
Agripinina. Brilliant red, showy and sweet.

EVERBLOOMING TEA, OR MONTHLY ROSES.

Etoile de Lyon. Rich golden yellow, very desirable.
Bon Silene. Deep rose color; an old favorite.
Safrano. Orange yellow, tinted with rose.
Catherine Mermet. Beautiful pink.
White Maman Cochet, } Finest out door tea roses; beauti-
Pink Maman Cochet. } ful buds and flowers.

Collection of Ramblers.

We will send one of each of the five Rambler Roses—White, Crimson, Yellow, Pink and Helena—all five for \$1.00. The Ramblers are free-growing, hardy and beautiful climbers, and the contrast of these five kinds together will be most beautiful and effective.

Our Special Rose Circular, which we will mail to any one upon request, gives full description of all varieties.

Culture of Flowers.

There is nothing that tends more to the refinement and elevation of people than the culture of flowers. It is an occupation which encourages the highest and best development of our natures. Once commenced, there is a fascination and pleasure about it that is irresistible. Parents cannot do anything that will give their children more real pleasure than to give them a few flowering bulbs. They will not only get a great deal of enjoyment out of watching their development and growth, but it will encourage a taste for a pleasant recreation in after life. Flowers in a window or garden are always an indication of refinement and happiness, and nothing adds more to the attractiveness and pleasant impressions which should always surround the home.

LAND PLASTER.

A supply of Land Plaster should always be kept on hand by every farmer. The well known benefit derived from the application of this as a top-dressing for Grass and Clover in the spring should make it universally used for this purpose. It is most useful as an insecticide, and to use when planting Potatoes, and also to use in stables, cattle-stalls, chicken houses, on manure piles etc. It will add very largely to the manure value of the farm if it is freely used, as it prevents the escape of ammonia, at the same time stopping foul odors and adding to the cleanly appearance of stables, etc., where used. As a top dressing for Grass and Clover crops, it should be applied at the rate of 200 to 300 lbs. per acre the first open growing weather in the spring. Price, 75c. per bag of 200 lbs.; \$7.00 per ton.

Plant Our Out-Door Grown

ROSES

in February or March,
and you will have a magni-
ficent supply of Roses
all through the season.



FLOWER POTS AND SAUCERS—Very Best Quality.

Made for us by the best pottery in this country, and far better than the common pots usually offered. Special prices to florists using large quantities.

Charge will be made for packing pots, pans, and saucers at 25 cts. for order amounting to \$2.50 or less. Larger orders proportionate charges will be made. This barely covers cost of packing.

STANDARD POTS—Inside Measurement.

Diameter.	Per doz.	Per 100.	Per 1,000.	Diameter.	Each.	Per doz.	Per 100.
2-inch, . . . . .	.10	.60	\$4.50	7-inch, . . . . .	.08	.85	\$5.75
2½-inch, . . . . .	.12	.65	5.50	8-inch, . . . . .	.12	1.25	9.00
3-inch, . . . . .	.15	.75	6.50	9-inch, . . . . .	.16	1.75	15.00
4-inch, . . . . .	.25	1.00	12.00	10-inch, . . . . .	.25	2.50	18.00
5-inch, . . . . .	.40	2.75	25.00	11-inch, . . . . .	.30	3.00	25.00
6-inch, . . . . .	.60	3.75	33.00	12-inch, . . . . .	.40	3.75	30.00

SAUCERS

Diameter.	Dozen.	Per 100.
4-inch, . . . . .	.20	\$1.25
5-inch, . . . . .	.25	1.50
6-inch, . . . . .	.30	2.00
7-inch, . . . . .	.40	2.75
8-inch, . . . . .	.60	4.25
9-inch, . . . . .	.08	.75
10-inch, . . . . .	.09	.80
11-inch, . . . . .	.10	1.00
12-inch, . . . . .	.12	1.20

SHALLOW POTS.

Made similar to ordinary flower pots but flat, being only 4½ to 5 inches deep. They are excellent for Bulbs, also Chrysanthemums, Ferns, and other plants.

Diameter.	Each.	Per doz.
6-inch, . . . . .	.05	.50
8-inch, . . . . .	.10	1.00
10-inch, . . . . .	.18	2.00
12-inch, . . . . .	.25	2.50



EARTHENWARE POT FOR SEED.

EARTHENWARE SEED OR FERN POTS.

Round, flat, neatly made pots, 3 to 4 inches deep. Splendid for Ferns or starting seeds early in the house or hot-bed.

6½-inch, Each, 5c. Doz. 50c. | 7-inch, Each, 7c. Doz. \$.75

8-inch, Each, 10c. Doz. 1.00 | 10-inch, Each, 12c. Doz. 1.25

PLANT STAKES.

Excellent for supporting slight plants, such as Roses, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, etc. They are round, tapering, and painted green, and give an ornamental appearance.

Length.	Per doz.	Per 100.
1½ feet, . . . . .	.15	\$1.00
2 feet, . . . . .	.30	2.00
2½ feet, . . . . .	.35	2.50
3 feet, . . . . .	.40	3.00
4 feet, . . . . .	.60	4.50
3 feet, heavy, . . . . .	.60	4.50
4 feet, heavy, . . . . .	.80	5.50
5 feet, heavy, . . . . .	.80	6.00

PAINTED POT LABELS.

	Per 100.	Per 1,000.
3½-inch, . . . . .	.08	.65
4-inch, . . . . .	.08	.70
4½-inch, . . . . .	.10	.75
5 inch, . . . . .	.12	.80
8-inch, . . . . .	.40	3.00
12-inch, . . . . .	.75	6.00

SCOLLAY'S

RUBBER

PLANT SPRINKLERS.



Price, \$1 each.

Angle-Neck.

Plain.

By mail, \$1.10.

AFFIA. Useful to every florist, gardener, and farmer. The best article of its kind for tying up grape vines, plants, bunches of vegetables for market, etc. Per lb. 20c.; 10 lbs. and over, 17c. per lb.

BIRD SEED—Wood's Songster's Food Brand.

Bird fanciers know that to keep canaries and other small song birds in good health and song it is most important that they should be fed with the greatest variety of pure seed adapted to their requirements. To meet such needs, we have specially prepared a perfect seed mixture, composed of several varieties of the best and cleanest seeds known as a food and tonic, which we offer under our trade-mark as "Songster's Food, or Wood's Perfect Bird Seed Mixture." This is put up in one-pound illustrated cartons or boxes. 10c. per box; three boxes for 25c.

Canary Seed. Lb. 10c.; 3 lbs. for 25c.

Hemp Seed. For parrots, pigeons, etc. Lb. 10c.; 3 lbs. for 25c. | **Bird Rape.** Per lb. 10c.

Flax Seed. Per lb. 5c.; bushel, \$1.75.

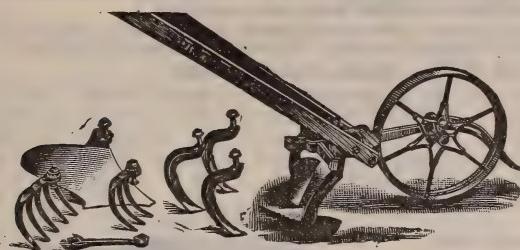
Our Bulb Catalogue with full descriptions of **HYACINTHS, TULIPS, CROCUS, NARCISSUS, LILIES** and all bulbs and seeds for winter and early spring flowering, will be issued about August 15th. All lovers of flowers should have it. Write for one now, and we will mail it when issued.

Wood's Practical Rations

for laying hens is a complete food, containing all the elements necessary for egg production, and will give most satisfactory results. We use it largely ourselves in our own poultry yards, and recommend it with confidence to our customers. See back cover page (77).

PREMIUMS. For each \$1.00 remitted for either Vegetable or Flower Seeds in packets and ounces, you may select to the value of \$1.10. For 50 cts. remitted select to the value of 65 cts. This includes large packets of Peas, Beans and Corn. We also pay the postage on all packets, ounces and quarter pounds.

PLANET JR. AND IRON AGE SEED DRILLS, CULTIVATORS, ETC.



We will take pleasure in mailing both the Planet Jr. and the Iron Age catalogues to any one interested. These catalogues contain most interesting and valuable information about the cultivation of different crops, as well as giving full descriptions of the different implements offered. Prices are as follows:

PLANET JRS.

No. 1 Combined Drill, Cultivator, Rake, and Plow,	\$9 00
No. 2 Drill Seeder,	7 00
No. 3 Hill Dropper and Drill Seeder,	10 00
No. 4 Hill Dropper, Drill Seeder, Cultivator, Rake, and Plow,	10 00
No. 10 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow,	50
No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake, and Plow,	5 50
No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe, Plow, and Cultivator, Firefly Hand Garden Plow,	4 75
	2 25

IRON AGE.

No. 16 Hill Dropper and Drill Seeder,	\$7 00
No. 6 Combined Hill Dropper, Drill Seeder, Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake and Plow,	10 00
No. 15 Combined Hill Dropper, Drill Seeder, Single Wheel Hoe, Rake, and Plow,	9 00
No. 1 Double Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake, and Plow,	6 00
No. 9 Single Wheel Hoe, Cultivator, Rake, and Plow,	4 50
No. 12 Wheel Plow and Cultivator,	3 00
No. 11 Wheel Hand Plow,	2 00

LANG'S HAND WEEDER. This inexpensive little tool should be in use in every garden. Very handy in weeding close to the plant. 25c. each. If by mail, 30c.

ALLEN'S COMBINATION PRUNER. Two perfect tools in one. A shear and draw knife pruner combined. Indispensable in caring for the orchard and garden. \$1.00.

ALLEN'S CHISEL PRUNER. A veritable time and labor saver in the orchard. A quick stroke makes a clean cut. It is operated from the ground. \$1.00.

ALLEN'S FRUIT PICKER. Picks the fruit without bruising, preventing injury to delicate or over-ripe fruit. \$1.00.



INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES.

HAMMOND'S SLUG SHOT. Specially recommended for killing cabbage and tobacco worms, potato bugs, etc. Positively non-poisonous and not dangerous to handle, like Paris Green, etc. Pamphlet giving full information mailed free on request. Five-pound packages, 25c.; 100-lb. lots, 4½c. per lb.; barrels containing 235 lbs. in bulk, 4c. per lb. Small dusters for applying Slug Shot, 10c.; large canisters, 50c.

TOBACCO DUST. A most effective remedy for lice and worms on cabbage, striped bugs and other insects on melons, cucumbers and squashes. Dust on young plants when the dew is on. 15 lbs. 25c.; 40 lbs. 50c.; 100 lbs. \$1.00; 1,000 lbs., \$7.50.

PARIS GREEN. A strong poison, and should be used with care. Mix with plaster, 1 lb. of Paris Green to 50 lbs. of plaster, or with water to 150 gallons. On vines and tender vegetables use a larger proportion of plaster or water. Per lb. 25c. Special price on large lots.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. In concentrated and convenient form. Ready for use simply by the addition of water. Works freely and uniformly without clogging, permitting of very fine spray and consequent economical distribution of a small quantity evenly over a large area. Per gallon. \$1.00.

WHALE OIL SOAP. Used as a wash on trees, destroying all insects on the bark. Specially recommended for San José scale. Per lb. 15c.; 5 lbs. for 60c.

KEROSENE EMULSION. A most effective insecticide for San José scale and other sucking insects, cattle and horn fly, for spraying poultry houses, etc. Kills by contact. Our emulsion is carefully made, and will not injure the foliage. Ready for use by adding water. 5 lb. can (makes 50 gallons), 75c.

THYMO CRESOL. A perfect Sheep Dip and most effective animal insecticide. Invaluable for use in dog-kennels, poultry-houses, etc. It is rapidly fatal to all insect pests which infest domestic animals, but positively harmless to the skin. Heals eruptions and cuts, and promotes new growth of fine hair and wool. A splendid disinfectant. Small bottles, 20c., if by mail, 30c.; large bottles, 35c., if by mail. 50c.; qt. can, 65c.; ½ gal. can, \$1.00; 1-gal. can, \$1.75. Circulars mailed on application.

LEMON OIL INSECTICIDE. The best remedy for green fly, red spider, scale, mealy bug, mildew, etc., on house plants. Destroys lice and insects either as a wash or by spraying. Directions on each can. Half-pint, 25c., by mail, 35c.; 1 pint, 40c., by mail, 60c.; 1 qt., 75c.; ½ gal., \$1.25; 1 gal., \$2.00.

Bowker's Insecticides and Fungicides.

These insecticides are put up from formulae that have been thoroughly tested and approved by the most successful fruit and vegetable growers in this country. The intelligent use of insecticides and fungicides will save our farmers, gardeners and truckers thousands of dollars. The Bowker Chemical Company has an established reputation; and their preparations can be used with the fullest confidence for the different insects, fungi or diseases for which they are recommended. We will take pleasure in sending Bowker's *Hand-Book of Injurious Insects and Plant Diseases* upon request. Full directions accompany each package.

BOWKER'S BOX-ALL. A splendid remedy for potato bugs, beetles, rust and rot. 5 lbs. and over, 50c.; 10-lb. can, \$1.00.

BOWKER'S PYROX. For fruit trees, both as an insecticide and fungicide. Specially recommended to prevent rot, mildew, apple scab, brown rot on peaches, plum rot, and as a preventive and to kill leaf eating insects. 5-lb. package, 75c.; 10 lb. package, \$1.25.

BOWKER'S BODO. A splendid preparation of Bordeaux mixture. Of great strength, and carefully prepared by a competent chemist. 5-lb. can, 50c.; 10-lb. can, \$1.00.

BOWKER'S BODLINE. A most useful preparation for banding trees, to protect them from canker worms and other insects. 5-lb. can, 75c.; 10-lb. can, \$1.25.

BOWKER'S DISPARENE. A splendid insecticide for fruit and shade trees. Is an effective remedy for the elm beetle, web worm, tussock moth, and all insects which pray on foliage or fruit. One application is usually sufficient, as it sticks all through the summer, and at the same time does not affect the appearance of the foliage in any way. 2 lbs. and over 50c.; 5-lb. can, \$1.00.

Owing to lack of space, we can only give short descriptions of the above insecticides, but we urgently request all who are in any way interested in insecticides and fungicides to write us for *Hand-Book of Bowker's Insecticides*. It gives most valuable information in regard to all insects and diseases affecting fruits and garden crops and shade trees. Mailed free upon request.

LAIDLAW'S THISTLE BRAND INSECTICIDES.

Special circular, giving full information in regard to these insecticides, mailed free on request. Sheep Dip circular, published separate, gives full information, not only about dipping sheep, but also tells how to apply same for insects and skin diseases on cattle, hogs, dogs and other domestic and farm animals. These circulars will be mailed free upon request.

CONCENTRATED TOBACCO POWDER SHEEP DIP AND CATTLE WASH. A thoroughly effective cure for scab and eradicator of ticks and lice on sheep and cattle. As cheap as lime and sulphur, and does not burn the wool. Absolutely non-poisonous. Contains the proper proportion of sulphur, and is thus a complete dip, all ready for use. Its effects are lasting, and its use promotes the growth of the wool. Invaluable for keeping all live stock free from insects. One 5-pound bag makes 50 gallons of dip for scab, and 100 gallons for lice and other insects. 5-lb. bag, 75c.; 10-lb. bag, \$1.25; 25-lb. bag, \$2.60; 50 lb. bag, \$5.00.

TOBACCO EXTRACT INSECTICIDE. For Spraying and Fumigating. A concentrated extract of tobacco constant in strength, which will keep indefinitely without deterioration in quality. Excellent for general greenhouse and out-door work. Can also be used for keeping live stock free from insects. Diluted with water 50 to 500 times. Price: Pint can, 25c.; quart can, 45c.; gallon can, \$1.25; 5-gallon keg, \$5.50.

MYSTIC INSECTICIDE. An especially effective preparation for killing all scale insects, mealy bug, red spider, etc., on palms and other greenhouse plants. Does not injure the most delicate foliage. Price: pint can, 75c.; quart can, \$1.40; gallon can, \$5.00.

FUMIGATING INSECTICIDE. A pure nicotine preparation for fumigation under glass or canvass. Quite free from ammonia or other injurious compounds, and so can be used for fumigating without risk or injury to the most delicate blooms and foliage. One ounce sufficient for 2,500 cubic feet of space. Price: 2-oz. bottle, 20c.; 4-oz. bottle, 35c.; 8-oz. bottle, 50c.; pint bottle, 95c. Apparatus (complete), 25c. each.

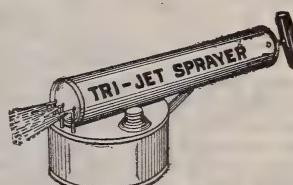
SPRAYERS AND DUSTERS.

When buying a sprayer, it is economy to get the very best. It costs more to begin with, but is invariably cheaper in the end, lasting many times longer than cheap sprayers, and can be relied upon when wanted. Cheap tools cost more in cost of repairs and worry than will pay for a first-class article.

Write for complete Sprayer Catalogue, mailed free.

COPPER KNAPSACK SPRAYER. A thoroughly serviceable sprayer, made to do the best work and last for years. Made entirely of brass and copper, with ball valves and metal plunger, all easily accessible. The tank is heavy copper, and holds five gallons. There is no insecticide that it will not spray evenly and satisfactorily. Price, \$9.50.

TRI-JET HAND SPRAYER. Especially useful in small gardens, greenhouses, and for house plants, applying liquid insecticides in a fine mist; no waste, none washed off the plant by a deluge of water, and is applied so uniformly that the danger of burning the foliage is reduced to the minimum. Price, tin, 50 cents; brass, \$1.25.



THE COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER. Operates by compressed air, eight or ten strokes of the plunger compressing enough air to keep up a continuous spray nearly long enough to spray a quarter-acre of potatoes. Will throw a fine spray or a solid stream, as desired. The tank holds four gallons, is made of galvanized iron, the pump of brass; positively nothing to rust or corrode. Will last for years. Price, \$5.00.

FOUNTAIN KNAPSACK SPRAYER. Made of first quality galvanized iron; fitted with adjustable straps, so as to be carried either on the back or as a bucket; fitted with removable strainer; operates by suction; a pressure on the rubber bulb produces a spray from three to fifteen feet, as desired. The valves are of brass, and will not corrode. This machine meets every demand for a cheap sprayer, and will apply any soluble insecticide. You press the bulb, and the sprayer does the rest. Holds five gallons. Price, \$3.00. Extra bulbs, 50c. each.

BARREL SPRAYERS. Those having large areas or many trees to spray will find it pays to use large sprayers. We will be glad to quote barrel spray pumps on request.

LITTLE GIANT DUSTER. Distributes Slug Shot, Paris Green, London Purple, Pyrethrum or any dry powdered insecticide effectively and economically. Two rows of potatoes can be dusted at once and as fast as the operator can walk. Will not get out of order or clog, and, with good usage, will last for years. Price, \$5.00.

BELLOWS DUSTER. An economical and most effectual device for applying Paris Green and other dry powder insecticides. It was intended originally for use in small gardens, but has proved quite a success in the field, dusting tobacco plants, potato vines, etc., with splendid results, and with such economy that a single pound of insecticide may be made to go over an acre. Price, \$1.00.

WOOD'S LAWN GRASS SEED.

Wood's Drought . . . Resisting Lawn Mixture,

the best of Lawn Mixtures for
resisting hot, dry weather or for sowing
on light or sandy soils.

Our Lawn Grass Mixtures are specially adapted to our Southern soils and climate. The grasses used in the different mixtures are those which, from careful experiments and practical experience, have been shown to be best adapted for the purposes recommended. For beautiful velvety lawns, where proper care and attention can be given during the hot, dry spells of summer, **Wood's Evergreen Lawn Grass** is the best that can be used; but where care and attention cannot be given during a season of heat and drought, or where the grass is to be sown on light or sandy soils, **Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Mixture** will give best results. For large lawns,

where a combination of both lawn and grazing is desired, **Wood's Permanent Lawn Grass** is to be especially recommended.

We have issued a special circular about the preparation, seeding and care of lawns, which we will take pleasure in mailing free of charge to any one requesting it.

WOOD'S DROUGHT-RESISTING LAWN MIXTURE.

This lawn mixture is specially put up to resist extremes of heat and drought, which are so often experienced in the Southern States. It will also succeed and do well on light or sandy soils where other lawn mixtures do not succeed. Careful experimenting has convinced us that this mixture will give most satisfactory results, both as a summer and a winter lawn grass, but especially to stand the hot, dry spells in summer, which usually cause lawns to become brown and bare. It is composed of grasses specially adapted to withstand heat and drought, and, at the same time, we have also combined grasses with it which will give a most satisfactory lawn during the fall, winter and spring. **Wood's Drought-Resisting Lawn Mixture** will, we feel sure, meet a long-felt want. This mixture can be sown in February, March or April; in this section March or April seeding is best. Sow at the rate of one pound to 400 square feet, or 35 to 40 lbs. to the acre. Price, 50c. per lb.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 45c. per lb.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS.

This will form a rich, deep green, velvety lawn in a few weeks' time. It is composed of various grasses that grow and flourish during different months of the year, so that, with proper care and attention, a beautiful green lawn can be kept all the year round. The grasses used are those which years of experience have shown to succeed and do best in our Southern soils and climate. Sow at the rate of 60 to 75 lbs. per acre, or for small yards, one quart to 300 square feet. Price, per quart, 25c., if sent by mail, 30c.; peck of 5 lbs., \$1.25; bushel of 20 lbs., \$4.00; per 100 lbs., \$18.00.

WOOD'S PERMANENT LAWN GRASS.

This grass is designed to supply a satisfactory mixture for large places, where a lawn and grazing combined are desired. We have had numerous requests for such a grass for sowing in groves and large fields for lawn and pasture purposes combined. The grasses of which this is composed are not as fine-growing as those used in our Evergreen Lawn Grass, but will be very satisfactory where special attention cannot be given to same. Sow at the rate of 40 to 50 lbs. per acre. Price, 25c. per lb.; 5 lbs. for \$1.00; bushel of 20 lbs., \$3.50.

WOOD'S LAWN ENRICHER.

A splendid fertilizer to keep lawns vigorous and in a green, growing condition all through the year. One of the principal drawbacks to obtaining and keeping satisfactory lawns is the fact that the nutriment gets exhausted from the surface soil, thus impoverishing the roots of the grass and causing it to die. An application of our Lawn Enricher in the spring and fall will help the grass wonderfully. It is also a good plan to apply it during rainy spells in the summer. The Lawn Enricher is practically odorless, and composed of fertilizing ingredients which, from practical experience, have given the very best results, not only to invigorate the lawn, but to conserve the moisture in the soil, so as to make the grass stand hot, dry weather better. The Lawn Enricher is a complete lawn and grass fertilizer, and the best that can be used when putting down new lawns.

Directions for Using.—In applying this fertilizer scatter as evenly as possible over the surface. It can be applied to lawns at any time except during drought, but the best results can be obtained by using it during the months of September and October and the early spring. For making new lawns it should be applied at the rate of 25 lbs. for 1200 square feet, or at the rate of 800 pounds per acre. As a top-dressing for old lawns, use from 400 to 500 pounds per acre, or for small yards, 5 pounds to each 300 square feet. Price; 5-lb. package, 25c.; 10-lb. package, 40c.; 25-lb. bag, 75c.; 100-lb. bag, \$2.50; per ton, \$40.00.

Send for our Special Lawn Grass Circular

telling about preparation, seeding
and care of Lawns, etc, Mailed
free on request.

CARROLL CO., GA., Sept. 12, 1901.—I had fine success with your Special Grass Mixture, and am well pleased with it. I could not hope for anything better. E. G. KRAMER.

T. W. WOOD & SONS

HIGH GRADE

FARM SEEDS

During the year 1900 we made up and sent an exhibit of our Farm Seeds to the Paris Exposition, which were exhibited in competition with seeds from all over the world. We are glad to state that we were awarded a gold medal for their superior quality. This verdict of disinterested judges is a high tribute to the superior quality of our seeds, which we appreciate very much, and we assure our customers that it will only act as a greater incentive to always furnish them with the very best quality seeds that can be supplied, at as reasonable prices as good seeds can be sold. Our business in farm seeds has shown a steady and constant increase every year, and is to-day one of the largest in this country. We have large storage warehouses and all modern improvements for the handling of our business, and our equipments for the proper conduct of the seed business are unsurpassed anywhere.

WOOD'S "TRADE-MARK BRAND" SEEDS.

In farm seeds our highest grade seeds are known and sent out as Wood's Trade-Mark Brand, with our trade-mark label or brand on each package.

Our customers will please note this, and remember that this brand appearing upon a bag, barrel or package unopened, and the seal unbroken, means that it contains the highest grade seeds obtainable. This brand will not be used upon the ordinary commercial grades of seeds known as Choice or Prime, which we sell in large quantities. There are, of course, lower grades of field seeds (Grass and Clover seeds principally) handled by other dealers, such as "Good," Fair," etc.; but it is poor economy to purchase these low grades under any circumstances or at any price. Low grades of seeds mean either a low percentage of germination, frequently as low as thirty or forty per cent., or it means that the seeds are mixed or contain objectionable weed seeds. Farmers will always find that it is the cheapest and truest economy to purchase the highest grade seeds obtainable, and this they can always rely on by purchasing Wood's "Trade-Mark Brand."

PRICES OF FARM SEEDS FLUCTUATE, especially Grass and Clover seeds, Seed Oats, Cow Peas, Millet Seed, and Seed Potatoes. The prices in this catalogue are those ruling at the time this catalogue is issued, and about as we expect values to be throughout the season. Should prices change, either higher or lower, we will always charge our customers lowest prices when the order is received, or we will take pleasure in quoting prices on any seeds at any time upon request.

LUCERNE OR ALFALFA.

"Alfalfa has yielded well everywhere, and will be the salvation of many farmers. Hottest weather and worst drought since 1860."—*News-paper dispatch from Kansas, July 13, 1901.*

The above only confirms what we have been impressing upon our customers for years, that Lucerne or Alfalfa is one of the best crops that the farmer can sow to stand hot summer weather, and for a crop to depend upon during summer droughts. It is also one of the most valuable crops the farmer can grow whether we get droughts or not, as it will yield four or five cuttings a year of most excellent feed. It grows during dry weather better than any crop we know of. Its beautiful green and growing appearance during droughts, when everything else appears dry and brown, is due to its deep-rooting propensities, and when sown on soils with gravelly or light subsoil which its roots can penetrate, it will outyield any other grass or clover crop when it once gets well established. The best time for seeding Lucerne or Alfalfa in the spring is during March or April. The ground should be deeply ploughed and thoroughly harrowed and reharrowed, and a good seed bed prepared, and the seed should be sown either broadcast or in drills at the rate of 20 pounds per acre.

After Alfalfa is once well established, it will last for a number of years. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Alfalfa, which is new, strong-germinating seed, 15 cts. per lb.; \$7.00 per bushel of 60 pounds.



LUCERNE, or ALFALFA CLOVER.

APPOMATTOX CO., VA., Feb. 5, 1901.—It gives me great pleasure to recommend Alfalfa as a forage crop. As an experiment, I sowed three-fourths of an acre on sandy loam. The second year I mowed four times; could have done so five times. I cut twenty tons off this lot. It is as good as the best clover. Horses eat it with relish.

W. E. MOORE.

WOOD'S RECLEANED CLOVER SEED.

In purchasing Clover Seed always buy the best quality it is possible to procure, as, although the price may seem high, it is much cheaper than buying a poor quality at a low price. The low-priced seeds are usually badly cleaned, of poor germination, and very often contain mixtures of weed seeds and seeds of other plants. It is often the case that a farmer will buy low grade clover seed, intending only to use it for soilings purposes, and not caring whether there is a small proportion of weed seed in it or not. The weeds, however, fall far short of the clover in valuation for this crop. It can very readily be seen that if the best sample of clover, selling at \$7.00 per bushel, germinates ninety-eight per cent., it is cheaper to buy this than a secondary grade, having only seventy-five per cent. of germinating clover in the sample. We therefore would advise all farmers to purchase our Trade-Mark Brand seed, particularly in Clover.

RED CLOVER. (*Trifolium Pratense.*)

One of the most valuable farm crops, and is largely used for pasturage and hay and as an improver of the soil. Red Clover on good land will yield two or three cuttings per year. The first crop makes rich feed, and is the most valuable for hay. The second crop does not make so good a quality feed. Like other leguminous plants, Red Clover draws largely for its sustenance from the atmosphere, gathering nitrogen and other constituents required by cultivated crops; its roots penetrate deeply, drawing from the subsoil, thus acting as a soil improver, and not only increasing the productiveness of the land, but putting it in better condition than before. In some sections of the South it is the custom, where tobacco and cotton are largely grown, to "rest" fields every few years. It would be vastly better if, instead of leaving these lands unoccupied, they were sown in Red Clover. In this way farmers would not only get a crop of forage, but the land would be very much improved by this crop being grown on the soil. Clover, intelligently used, is the farmer's best friend, not only furnishing most nutritious feed, but restoring fertility to worn-out lands. It is strongly to be recommended, however, that clover be used in a rotation of crops and not grown successively on the same fields. A top dressing of 200 pounds of land plaster to the acre on clover in the spring improves the growth wonderfully. Clover should be cut for hay when in full bloom. Can be sown either in the fall or spring. March and April are the best months for seeding clover in the spring. When sown by itself sow ten to twelve pounds per acre. Sown with Orchard Grass, six or seven pounds of clover with one-and-a-half bushels of Orchard Grass per acre will give a liberal seeding. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand Red Clover Seed, choicest and cleanest quality, about \$6.75 per bushel. Choice quality seed, about \$6.50 per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote prices at any time upon request.



RED CLOVER.

MAMMOTH, or SAPLING CLOVER. (*Trifolium Pratense.*)

This is a selection of the Red Clover, and is similar to it both in the appearance of the seed and its habits of growth, the difference being that it usually grows larger, and is later in maturing. It is considered superior as an improver on account of the extra growth. It is a good variety for thin soils, or to seed with Timothy, as it matures about the same time. The appearance of the seed of this is identical with the Red Clover, and on this account it is impossible to distinguish any difference between the two by the appearance of the seed. We always obtain our supplies from reliable sources, but in this, as in all other seeds, we give no warranty in any way, simply using every reasonable care to supply Mammoth, or Sapling Clover as ordered. Sow ten to twelve pounds per acre by itself, or with Timothy six pounds of Clover and eight pounds of Timothy will give a liberal seeding. Price fluctuates. Present price (January 1st) for our Trade-Mark Brand is \$6.75 per bushel. Choice quality seed, about \$6.50 per bushel.

ALSIKE CLOVER. (*Trifolium Hybridum.*)

Makes a good pasturage on stiff, moist soils, but its chief value is for hay. It will stand any amount of cold, but does not like too much heat, hence it is more suited to the alluvial valleys of our mountains than to the coast region of the Southern and Southwestern States. As Alsike Clover flowers later than Red Clover, it is more suitable to sow with Timothy. Price of Trade-Mark Brand seed, per lb., 20 cts.; bushel, about \$10.50.

WHITE CLOVER. (*Trifolium Repens.*)

This variety does well in almost any kind of soil, but prefers moist situations. It will thrive better on land containing iron than any other kind of clover. It is largely used in lawn and pasturage mixtures. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of five or six pounds per acre. Price, 25 cts. per lb.; 5-lb lots and over, 22 cts. per lb. Bushel prices on application.

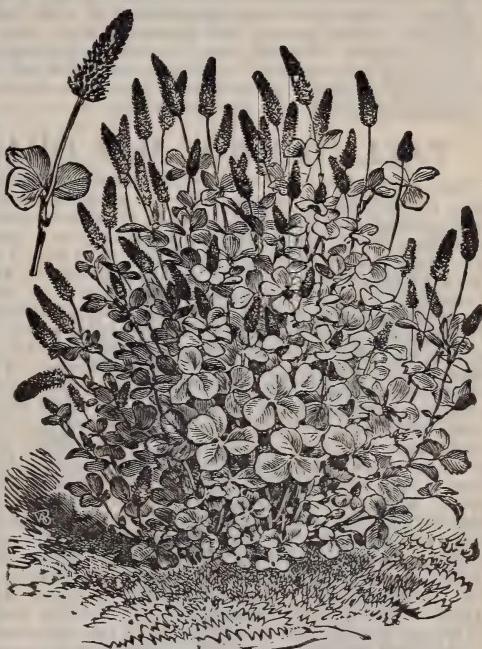
JAPAN CLOVER. (*Lespedeza Scriata.*)

Prof. F. A. Gulley, of Mississippi, says of this plant: "For the South, Japan Clover is, without exception, the most valuable plant that grows. After once started, it grows spontaneously, except on lime land. It keeps hills from washing, even coming in to fill the washes." Experience with this forage plant in Virginia confirms

its value for the poorer soils of this and other Southern States. In places where it was sown several years ago it is found spreading all over the neighborhood, along the roadsides, ditch-banks, and over neglected fields ; at the same time it is easily subdued by cultivation, and does not in any way prove a pest to cultivated crops. It is chiefly recommended for grazing purposes, although in the far South it yields good crops of hay. It will succeed if sown broadcast on old pastures, broom-sedge, etc., without any preparation, and will soon spread and grow thickly all over the fields where put in, even taking the place and driving out broom-sedge and wire grass. It is best not to graze it too early, the first season so as to give the seed time to mature and fall, which it is constantly doing all summer from the axil of the leaves. After the first season it can be grazed at any time. We do not recommend this clover for land that can be successfully grown in other grasses or clover, but on waste land or poor, worn out soils it will furnish excellent nutritious pasture. Sow at the rate of ten pounds per acre, in March or April. It does not make much showing the first year the seed is sown. Per lb. 25c. ; bushel of 25 lbs., \$5.00.

CRIMSON OR SCARLET CLOVER.

Recommended for fall seeding only in this section, although spring seedings do fairly well in some sections of the country. In the South this seed should be sown during the months of August, September and October. In the North, July or August is the better time. This crop is valuable for winter grazing and feeding purposes. It also prevents winter leaching of the soil and improves the condition and productiveness of the land. The Crimson Clover takes much nitrogen from the air, directly or indirectly. Now, if Crimson Clover is plowed under in the spring, this great supply of nitrogen and other sources of vegetable matter in the clover are added to the soil. By thus plowing under, no farmer need spend a cent for nitrogen : he would only have to buy potash and phosphoric acid as a fertilizer. The fact that Crimson Clover can be sown after the early crops have been removed, and plowed under in time for planting the regular crop the following spring, makes it indispensable wherever the soil requires fertilizers or humus. Sow at the rate of 15 lbs to the acre. Price of our new crop Trade-Mark Brand, January 1st, lb. 10c. ; bushel, \$4.00. Price fluctuates.



CRIMSON OR SCARLET CLOVER.

White Blooming Crimson Clover.
This is identical in appearance with the Early Crimson or Scarlet Clover, except it is three weeks later in maturing, and has a beautiful white flower instead of a crimson flower, and on this account it furnishes more and later grazing. This White Crimson is not as generally grown as the Early Crimson, but those who have grown it are very much pleased with it, and from present indications it is sure to grow in public favor. Time of seeding, quantity per acre, etc., same as the Early Crimson. Price, 12c. per lb. ; \$6.00 per bushel.

BURR CLOVER.

Recommended for fall seeding only. Full information in our Fall Catalogue. Price lb. 30c. ; \$2.50 per bushel (10 lbs.).

Spring Vetches.

This is much better for spring seeding than the Hairy, or Winter Vetch, as it grows quicker, making a larger growth in the same length of time. The vetches are amongst the most nutritious and valuable of our forage and soil-improving crops, and should be much more largely grown than at present. The Spring Vetches are not as generally grown as the Hairy or Winter Vetch, but usually yield a very satisfactory crop. Sow from February to middle of April at the rate of 50 pounds to the acre, with two to three pecks of Spring, or Rust Proof Oats. Price, 8c. lb. In 10 lb. lots and over, 5c. per lb. ; 100-lb. lots and over, 4½c. per lb.

HAIRY, or WINTER VETCH. (*Vicia*.)

Hairy Vetch should be sown from July to October, either broadcast or in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, at the rate of thirty to forty pounds to acre, with $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel of Winter or Rust-Proof Oats. The oats help to hold the Sandvetch off the ground, enabling it to make a better growth, and making it more easily to harvest and cure same properly. In the North, where Winter and Rust-Proof do not stand the winter well, rye or wheat should be sown with Hairy Vetch. 14c. lb. ; 100-lbs. lot and over, 12c. per lb.

ENGLISH WINTER VETCH. (*Vicia Sativa*.)

Very similar in growth to the Hairy Vetch (*Vicia Villosa*), and makes a most nutritious forage crop, furnishing excellent winter grazing and green food in the early spring. Also makes a large yield of nutritious hay, and is an excellent soil improver. The Hairy Vetch seed being high in price this year, will cause this variety to be largely used in its place. It resembles it in all respects, and is a most satisfactory crop. In ordering please state whether you want the Hairy Winter Vetch or the English Winter Vetch. Price, 8c. per lb. In 100 lb. lots and over, 6½c. per lb.



WOOD'S HIGH GRADE GRASS SEEDS.

The Grasses and Clovers are the Surest Basis for Permanent Prosperity on the Farm, and the Best and Surest Method of Resting and Improving Land.

WOOD'S GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS have attained the highest reputation for purity cleanliness, and germinating qualities, causing our business in same to become one of the largest in the country. Selling these seeds in the large quantities that we do, also enables us to supply same at the lowest possible prices for the best quality seeds.

The description and information that we give in our catalogue is especially full and complete. The description of the different varieties, the suggestive combinations with other kinds, the adaptability for various soils and conditions, with other information, will be found of especial use and value in arriving at correct conclusions as to the best varieties of grasses to use for the purposes which are desired to be obtained.

BEST METHODS OF PREPARATION AND SEEDING OF GRASS SEEDS.

We have issued a special Grass Seed Circular giving full information as to the soils adapted to the different grasses; time of seeding; preparation of soils; adaptability of the different grasses to various soils and conditions; care of pasture and meadows, with much other useful and valuable information to all interested in grass culture. We will take pleasure in mailing this circular to any one interested upon request. Do not hesitate to write for it, or any other special information desired. We cheerfully answer all correspondence.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.

One of the most valuable hay pasturage grasses in cultivation, and it is especially desirable and adaptable to the South. It withstands the heat and drought of midsummer and cold of winter, starts very early in the spring, and continues to give good grazing until late in the fall. For hay, it can be cut twice in a season, and will yield nearly double as much as Timothy. Its nutritive qualities are first-class, containing, by analysis, more flesh and muscle-forming materials than Timothy, but is not quite so fattening as that grass. It ripens at the same time as Orchard grass, and gives the very best results sown with it and Red Clover. For hay, it should be cut while in bloom. Tall Meadow Oat Grass is best adapted for good loamy uplands, but gives excellent results on nearly all soils, and better results than any other grass on light, medium, or sandy soils. Farmers who have been sowing this grass for years are especially well pleased with the returns from it, and are sowing constantly increasing acreages each year. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover, the quantities usually sown or one bushel (eleven pounds) Tall Meadow Oat Grass, one bushel (fourteen pounds) Orchard Grass, and six pounds Red Clover. The addition of four pounds Fancy Clean Red Top or Herd's Grass seed to the acre to this mixture increases the aftermath and the yield of grazing. This combination is excellent, and one that has given the most satisfactory results. Tall Meadow Oat Grass seed is short crop, and higher in price than usual this season. Price, per lb. 20c.; Trade-Mark Brand seed, \$1.80 per bushel; choice seed, \$1.70 per bushel. Price fluctuates. Will quote existing prices on request at any time.

ORCHARD GRASS. (*Dactylis Glomerata*.)

One of the best and most reliable grasses for the Middle and Southern States, either for hay or pasturage. It succeeds well on nearly all soils, but does best on upland, loamy, or moderately stiff soils. It starts early in the spring and continues well into winter. It is of quick growth and relished by stock, especially when young, and bears close grazing. It makes excellent hay, and gives the very best results mixed and grown with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Red Clover, as suggested under the head of Tall Meadow Oat Grass. It should be cut when in blossom, as the hay is injured if the seed is allowed to ripen. It can be sown in the spring or fall, either with grain, or alone. Sow two bushels per acre if sown alone, or with Red Clover, one and one-half bushels of Orchard Grass and seven pounds of Clover, are the quantities usually sown. Price fluctuates. Present price of our Trade-Mark Brand: Per lb. 15c.; bus. of 14 lbs. \$1.50; choice seed, \$1.40 per bus. We will quote prices at any time upon request.



ORCHARD GRASS.

One of the most valuable hay pasturage grasses for this section. Does well on nearly all soils.

Sowing Crops in Corn or Cotton at Last Working.

Every acre planted in corn and cotton should be sown in some crop at the last working. Crimson Clover, Vetches, Rape, Rye, Barley, Oats, Cow Peas, and Soja Beans are all largely used and well adapted for this purpose. By following out this custom, you save labor, etc., for an extra preparation of the land, make just as good, if not a better crop, keep the land from being washed and baked by the rains and hot sun in the late summer and fall, and make an extra crop, in addition to improving the condition of the land.

It is also becoming a very common custom in some sections of the country to sow grasses, clovers and timothy in corn at the last working, and wherever this is successfully done, a full crop is obtained the following season. Of course level or check-row culture gives best success for sowing crops in this way.

Another crop that is grown very successfully with corn is pumpkins. These should, however, be planted at the same time as the corn, putting the seed in every fourth row of corn, at a distance of about 12 feet apart in the row with the corn.

TIMOTHY. (*Phleum Pratense.*)

This makes one of the most popular, nutritious and salable of hay grasses. It is best adapted for sowing on clay or heavy loams, low lands or in mountainous districts, although it will do well on any good stiff, loamy soils, provided moisture is abundant. It does not succeed nearly as well, however, as Orchard, Tall Meadow Oat or Herd's Grass on soils of a sandy or light loamy texture, and is not of as much value for pasture as other grasses. The stand of Timothy will also be injured if grazed or cut too closely. The yield of hay on good ground is from one-and-a-half to three tons per acre. The best clover to sow with Timothy is either the Sapling or Alsike, as they mature and ripen with Timothy. The practice of sowing the common Red Clover with Timothy is not advisable, as they do not ripen together, the clover being ready two or three weeks before the Timothy; thus either one or the other must be cut at a stage which will not give best results. Red Top or Herd's Grass and Meadow Fescue mature at the same time as Timothy, and are excellent grasses to sow with it both for hay and pasture. They will increase the yield of hay to a certain extent, but will very largely increase the yield and value of the pasture. Timothy by itself requires to be sown at the rate of about a peck (11 pounds) to the acre, or with clover, eight pounds of Timothy and six pounds of clover will give a good seeding. A mixture of Timothy, Red Top, Meadow Fescue and clover should be sown in the following proportions: Six pounds Timothy, four pounds clover, four pounds Fancy Red Top, one-half bushel Meadow Fescue. These will furnish an excellent mixture, both for hay and pasture, on good loamy, clay or low ground soils. Timothy seed very short crop the past season, consequently prices higher than usual. Present price of our **Trade-Mark Brand**: Per lb. 10c.; per bushel, \$3.25 Price fluctuates.

RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS. (*Agrostis Vulgaris.*)

This grass makes excellent pasture and good crop of fine quality hay, and succeeds on a greater variety of soils than any other grass in general use, giving very good results on light soils and the very best results on heavier, moist, or low ground soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, and matures its crop at the same time as Timothy. Is excellently adapted for seeding with Timothy for hay, and furnishes excellent pasture afterwards. When it gets well established it spreads, and will gradually supplant other grasses. The grades or the seed usually sold are the grade in the chaff, known as "Prime" and the "Fancy Clean" seed, which is the seed cleaned from the chaff and all impurities. We would strongly advise our customers to sow the Fancy Clean seed in preference to the Prime, or the seed in the chaff, as it will give much better and more satisfactory results. Our **Trade-Mark Brand** of the Fancy Clean Red Top is of extra fine quality, and carefully cleaned from impurities. We can also furnish the Choice and Prime Fancy Red Top as usually sold. It requires about 8 to 10 pounds to seed an acre of the Fancy Clean seed, or 3 to 5 bushels of the Prime seed in the chaff. When sowing with Timothy, sow five pounds of the Fancy Clean seed and eight pounds of Timothy per acre. It can be sown either in the spring or fall. Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand** Fancy seed 14 cts. per lb.; per 100 lbs., \$12.00. Prices fluctuate; quoted upon application. Prime Red Top, in the chaff, about 30 cts. per bushel of 10 pounds.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.*(Poa Pratensis.)*

An excellent pasture and lawn grass, succeeding best on limestone land, but does well on stiff or clay and medium soils. It is rather sensitive to heat, but not so to cold weather, and on this account does its best in the fall, winter and spring. It grows slowly at first, forms a very compact turf, making a fine pasture when once established. It is best, however, to combine other grasses with it for either lawn or pasture. Sow in the fall or spring at the rate of two to three bushels per acre. **Trade-Mark Brand**. Fancy Clean seed, per lb., 20 cts.; per bushel of 14 pounds, \$1.50. Special prices in quantity.

**RED TOP, or HERD'S GRASS.**

The most reliable pasture grass grown, and succeeds on a greater variety of soils than any other grass. It is a good lawn grass, and is often used in mixtures with other grasses for lawns and pastures. **Trade-Mark Brand**. Special prices in quantity.

MEADOW FESCUE, RANDALL, or ENGLISH BLUE GRASS. (*Festuca Pratensis.*)

This should be very much more largely used than at present. It makes a very good hay and pasture grass, and is particularly valuable for fall and winter pasture, as it remains green throughout the winter. It is very popular in Southwest Virginia, East Tennessee and the mountainous districts of North Carolina, where it is very highly appreciated as a large-yielding, nutritious pasture and hay grass. It succeeds well in nearly all sections of the South, and should be very largely used in pasture and hay mixtures, being specially suitable for sowing with Red Top and Timothy for hay, or with these and Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat for permanent pasture. Sow either in the spring or fall at the rate of two bushels to the acre, if sown by itself. Price of our **Trade-Mark Brand** of the seed: Per lb. 20c.; about \$2.25 per bushel (14 pounds).

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. (*Lolium Perenne.*)

A quick-growing, very early-maturing grass, best adapted to strong, rich, moist clay soils, on which soils it will last several years. It furnishes good grazing and hay, but as it does not root very deeply, does not stand drought so well as some other grasses; does very well in mixture with grasses like Orchard and Tall Meadow Oat. When sown by itself, sow thirty pounds per acre in spring or fall. Per lb. 12c.; bus. of 14 lbs., about \$1.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS. (*Lolium Italicum.*)

Recommended principally for fall seeding. Yields three or four cuttings per year of most nutritious hay, very valuable grass. Full description in our Fall Catalogue, which will be mailed upon request. Price: Per lb. 12c.; \$1.10 per bushel of 14 pounds.

POA COMPRESSA. (Also called Native and Canada Blue Grass.)

Is very highly recommended by some authorities on grasses, both as a lawn and pasture grass in the South. Our own experience with it has not been uniformly satisfactory, and, while it may give good results in mixtures, we would recommend to our customers in sections where it is untried and unknown to experiment with it on a small scale before sowing it extensively. Per lb. 15c.; bushel of 14 pounds, \$1.25.

CRESTED DOG'S TAIL.

A valuable pasture grass, largely used in mixtures recommended for dry soils and situations. Does well on hill-sides. (See Special Mixtures, page 63.) Per lb., 40c.

CREEPING BENT GRASS. (*Agrostis Stolonifera*)

This grass somewhat resembles the Red Top or Herd's Grass in growth and appearance, and is considered by many practical men as fully equal, or even superior, to that grass. It is certainly a splendid grass and well adapted for the South, and should be largely used in all lawn and pasture mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, page 63.) It has creeping or stoloniferous roots, and spreads and holds to the soil in a very tenacious way. Per lb. 25 cts.

MEADOW FOXTAIL. (*Alopecurus Pratensis*)

Fine permanent pasture grass, which does not come to perfection until two or three years old. It is splendid in mixtures for soils of intermediate quality as to moisture or dryness. (See Special Mixture, page 63.) It resembles Timothy, but is three to four weeks earlier, being one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring. No grass bears the hot sun better, and frequent mowings do not injure it. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 25c.

REED CANARY GRASS. (*Phalaris Arundinacea*)

Experiments in our trial-grounds convince us that this is one of the best permanent grasses that the farmer can put in. Sown in test plats with nearly all the cultivated grasses, it has made a larger and more leafy growth, and a growth that has impressed every one who has seen it. Inquiries which we have also made of parties who have had experience with this grass convince us that it is of the highest agricultural value, both for permanent pasture and hay, and we strongly recommend it to our customers. The price of the seed is at present rather high, but indications are that as it comes into more extended use the seed will be sold at a lower price; and we recommend that all of our customers sow at least a small plat of this grass, so that they will know of its great value. As the seed is easily saved, it will also pay well to sow it to save seed either to sell or to resow, as may be desired. U. S. Bulletin No. 14, on "Economic Grasses," says of this grass:

"A tall, leafy perennial, little affected either by drought or cold, and thrives well in the shade. It succeeds best on stiff, wet lands and on wet, floody fields, and will grow fairly well upon rather dry, sandy soil. The root stocks are very strong and creep extensively, making this grass particularly valuable for binding banks of rivers and ditches where the water supply is ample. It does not attain its full size until the second year, and if designed for hay, should be cut before flowering."

Our experiments with this grass were conducted on ordinary uplands, rather gravelly soil, where it succeeded admirably, and, from our experience, we believe it will do well on almost any class of soils. When sown by itself, sow at the rate of 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. It will make an admirable grass for sowing in mixture for permanent pasture. Price of seed, 50 cts. per pound.

RED FESCUE. (*Festuca Rubra*)

Valuable hay and pasture grass, especially for permanent mixtures. It has creeping roots, which in dry and sandy soils are often as strong as wire-grass. Sow about two bushels per acre, if sown by itself; it is best, however, to sow this with other grasses. (See our Special Mixtures, p. 63.) Per lb. 20c.; per bus. (14 lbs.) \$2.25.

SHEEP FESCUE. (*Festuca Ovina*)

Is a densely tufted perennial grass for dry, sandy and rocky soil where scarcely any other species will grow. It roots deeply, and forms dense short turf, suitable for lawns and pleasure grounds where the soil is sandy. It affords wholesome food for cattle, especially sheep. Specially recommended for pasture mixtures. (See Special Mixtures, p. 63.) Sow about 25 lbs. per acre. Per lb. 20c.; bus. of 14 lbs. \$2.25.

HARD FESCUE. (*Festuca Duriuscula*)

This does not produce so much as many other grasses, but it thrives well in dry situations where other grasses would fail, withstands summer drought, is green through the winter, grows a foot or two high; a great pasture grass; valuable in mixtures. Per bushel (14 lbs.), \$2.25.

WOOD MEADOW GRASS.

An early, nutritious grass. Does well under trees, as it is specially suited for shady places. Recommended for lawn and pasture mixtures. Per lb. 35c.

ROUGH STALK MEADOW GRASS. (*Poa Trivialis*)

A valuable grass to cultivate in moist, sheltered soils, possessing highly nutritive qualities, coming to perfection at a desirable time, and being exceedingly relished by cattle, horses and sheep. Per lb. 35c.

BEGGAR WEED. (*Desmodium Molle*)

Highly recommended as a forage plant for thin sandy lands and pine barrens; vigorous growth, two to five feet high, yielding largely for hay and pasture; nutritive value compares favorably with Red Clover, cowpeas, etc.

"On the sandy pine lands of the South Atlantic and Gulf States it is probably the most valuable forage plant that can be grown. Its growth is dense; two to four feet high; some times seven feet; the forage crop abundant and nutritious."

Sow at any time after frosts are over until the middle of June, in drills three feet apart, three or four pounds per acre, or broadcast ten to twelve pounds per acre. Cover one to two inches. When two feet high, may be cut for hay or green feed, and will produce successive crops, branching largely from the roots. May be pastured freely in late summer and fall. Price, per lb. 40c.: in 5 lb. lots and over, 35c. per lb.

TOBACCO DUST INSECTICIDE.

One of the cheapest and most effective remedies for lice and worms on cabbage, striped bugs and other insects on melons, cucumbers, and squashes. Dust on the young plants when the dew is on. This insecticide is also most effective to dust on seed beds of cabbage, cauliflower, etc., in order to prevent the attacks of the flea which frequently sucks the life out of the plants just as they are coming up. It is also largely used on melon and cucumber hills, etc., to prevent the attacks of insects while these plants are young. The tobacco dust also acts as a fertilizer and stimulates the growth of plants, and really makes one of the cheapest and best insecticides in use. Every farmer, gardener and trucker should always have a supply of this insecticide on hand, so as to have it available when needed. Price: 15-lb. package, 25c.; 40-lb. package, 50c.; 100 lbs. \$1; 1,000 lbs. \$7.50.

HUNGARIAN, or AWNLESS BROME GRASS. (*Bromus Inermis.*)

Comparatively a new grass in this country, but in Hungary, Europe, its principal home, it is the chief meadow grass of the sandy moorlands. It grows coarse, resembling Orchard Grass; prefers light, dry soil. It roots deeply, and stands protracted droughts well, and will thrive upon soils too poor and dry to grow anything else but broom sedge, hence is valuable for such situations, both for grazing and hay, and especially in mixtures with other grasses. In our tests of this grass it does not prove equal to either Orchard or Tall Meadow Oat Grass. It has, however, been talked up very much in the agricultural press, especially in the West, and is worthy of extended trial. Sow at the rate of from two to three bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Per lb. 20c.; bus. of 14 lbs. about \$2.00.

PASPALUM DILATATUM

The Paspalums have long been recognized as the most valuable Southern grasses. The difficulty heretofore has been to procure the seed of same. We have succeeded in securing a limited quantity of the variety *Paspalum Dilatatum*, which, according to all reports, is one of the most valuable grasses that can be sown in the South, especially in the Gulf States. It is also particularly valuable for the eastern portion of the Atlantic Coast States from Virginia South.

Prof. F. Lamson Scribner, the Agrostologist of the United States Department of Agriculture, says:

"It is considered an excellent pasture grass, and, when well established, endures seasons of excessive drought without injury. It is particularly valuable for furnishing excellent late summer and autumn feed, during which season it makes its principal growth."

Prof. W. L. Hutchinson, Director of the Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, says regarding this grass:

"The Paspalum Dilatatum, or Big Water Grass, is the best variety with us. For wet places and low, marshy lands this is one of the best grasses we have, and, strange to say, where we have some of it on the hills, it apparently stands and grows better than any of the other grasses."

Other reports from farmers who have grown this grass are as follows:

"Paspalum Dilatatum has proved itself worthy of all the praise bestowed upon it. Its great vitality and wonderful fodder-producing powers, as well as rapid propagation, are thoroughly convincing of its great value to the dairy farmer. It would be impossible for me to overestimate its value."

"Paspalum Dilatatum is probably the best fodder or pasturage grass yet introduced, resisting both heat and cold, and yielding enormously. It is much liked by cattle, and is shown by analysis to be of excellent quality."

The best time for seeding are in the months of March, April and May, so as to catch the spring or summer rains. Sow at the rate of 5 to 8 lbs. per acre on well-prepared land, it will soon present a thick, well-set pasture. Price, \$1.50 per lb.; 10-lbs. and over, \$1.40 per lb. Large trial package, 25 cts., postpaid.



HUNGARIAN, or AWNLESS BROME GRASS.
One of the best hay and pasture grasses for poor dry and sandy soils.

BERMUDA GRASS.

One of the Most Valuable Southern Pasturage Grasses.

This is a most valuable perennial pasturage grass all through the South, and also produces good yields of hay on rich soils in the far South. It is very well adapted to light soils, and, in some sections of the South, is the only pasturage grass that will make a good sod on this class of soil. It also does well on clay and loamy soils. It is rather late in starting in the spring, but stands hot, dry weather remarkably well, making a most valuable summer pasturage grass. It will furnish more summer pasturage during hot, dry spells than any other grass we have ever had experience with. It is rather difficult to eradicate when once established, but this is also a strong recommendation wherever permanent grass is desired. Provided proper methods are used, however, Bermuda Grass land can easily, if desired, be planted in other crops, the only requirement being that the Bermuda Grass sod be deeply ploughed and thoroughly inverted, so as to give the crops that are planted on same a good start, when the shade from these will prevent the Bermuda grass from growing. Fine crops of Cow Peas, Corn, and Wheat have been raised on Bermuda Grass sods, that, previous to the land being taken up in it, would hardly produce a crop at all, showing that Bermuda Grass is not only a most valuable permanent pasturage grass, but is also a valuable permanent improver of the soil. The seed should be sown in March or April, at the rate of three to five pounds per acre. Prepare the ground well, making a good, firm, seed-bed, as the seed is small, and cover very lightly with roller or brush harrow (roller is best) to a depth of not more than half an inch. Price of seed, 65c. per lb.; in 10-lb. lots and over, 60c. per lb. Special price on large lots.

RESCUE GRASS. (*Bromus Unioloides.*)

This is also called "Arctic Grass" and "*Bromus Schraderi*" in some sections of the South. It is a specially valuable grass for fall, winter and spring pasturage; also making a large-yielding hay grass.

This grass is naturally an annual, producing its crop the first year after being sown, but if it is grazed closely and not allowed to go to seed, it may be used for pasturage two or three years. During the dry summer weather the tips of the leaves turn yellow, but this does not injure the mass of the foliage, which remains green and produces fine foliage. This grass should be seeded in August or September, at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre. The land should be deeply plowed and well harrowed, and the seed lightly harrowed in, followed by a roller if practicable. Price per pound, 16 cts.; in 10-pound lots and over, 14 cts. per lb.

JOHNSON GRASS.

Makes Very Large Yields of Hay or Forage.

This is a most valuable crop for the South; it is not properly a grass, but is really a perennial sorghum. It grows rather coarse, but makes a large yield of forage which, when young and tender, is relished by stock, and makes a large yielding crop of either permanent pasture or hay; but we would not advise to sow this variety if the ground will be required for other crops, as it will be difficult to eradicate it from the soil when it once gets a hold. It should also be cut just as the seed-head is making its appearance, before it flowers. If this is done there is no difficulty in confining it to the fields where it is sown, cut in the way above indicated. If the seed is allowed to form, it not only does not make as good a quality of feed, but the seed being scattered by the droppings of animals, it is likely to appear in cultivated fields and places where it is not wanted. Its nutritive qualities are said to be superior to Timothy hay, and when carefully handled it is one of the most valuable and satisfactory forage crops that the Southern farmer can grow.

The following letter sent to us voluntarily by one of our customers, Dr. W. J. McCain, of Sumter county, Alabama, brings out the good points of Johnson Grass so clearly that we give it here for the benefit of our customers:

"I have had considerable experience with Johnson Grass, and find that it makes the best hay of any grass that we can depend on in this portion of the South, and if cut at the proper time and properly cured, it makes just as good, and I think, more palatable hay for horses, than No. 1 Timothy. Three heavy cuttings can be gotten in a most unfavorable year, and in exceptionally favorable years, four good cuttings. We very often plow our lands, that are well set in Johnson Grass, in early fall, and sow in Winter Oats. We get a heavy crop of oats about the first of June, and always two good cuttings of Johnson Grass afterwards on the same land before frost. If we were rid of the "small tenant system" of farming in the South, Johnson Grass would not be looked upon as such a great pest. After pasturing land set in Johnson Grass two years the land can be cultivated in any crop two years, about as easily as if there was no Johnson Grass on it. By adopting this system the lands could be steadily improved, and soon half the lands under crops would produce as much as the whole farm now. I make these statements from actual experience; know them to be true, and will venture to make the assertion, as the people of the South wake up to the necessity of keeping more stock on their lands, they will not look upon Johnson Grass as "such a great curse." No other plant we can cultivate will as surely make as much valuable hay from year to year, wet or dry. It is a pest to the careless, shiftless negro tenant, but he is a greater pest to the land he pretends to cultivate. The tenacity and vigor of this grass should really be a recommendation to it, in a climate where it is so difficult to grow an abundance of first-class hay from other cultivated grasses and clovers."

"I hope you will pardon me for intruding these comments upon your time, but as this valuable grass gets so much of undeserved cursing, I think its merits should be defended by those who are yearly using it profitably."

Other letters from customers fully bear out the great value of this crop for the South, the only caution we would give regarding it is to cut it before the seeds ripen in order to confine it to the fields where it is sown, and don't sow it on lands that you desire to cultivate afterwards in other crops. While it can unquestionably be eradicated from the land by close grazing, or a proper system of cropping, still it is difficult to do so, and it is better to sow where it can remain as a permanent crop. Sow at the rate of one to one and-a-half bushels per acre, either in the spring or fall. Thick seeding (one and-a-half bushels to the acre), is best, as it produces a finer stalk, which, when well cured, will be eaten up clean by stock, while thin seeding has a tendency to make the stalk coarser and not so good for feed. Besides, a larger yield is made by thick seeding, and costs no more for harvesting. Per bushel (24 lbs.) about \$1.75. Special price on large lots.

PREMIER BROADCAST SEED SOWER.

The Premier Broadcast Seed Sower is giving universal satisfaction wherever used, and is claimed to be the strongest, neatest, and most effective hand seed sower made. The Premier will sow any seed that is sown broadcast, such as oats, wheat, rye, rice, flax, millet, clover, timothy, grass seed, etc. Under ordinary conditions it will sow at a round about as follows: Wheat or rye, 50 feet; clover, flax, or millet, 40 feet; grass seed, 24 to 36 feet.

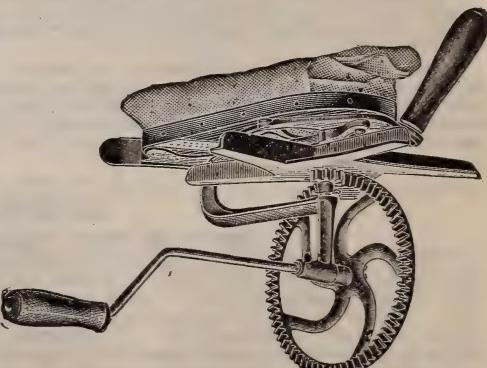
This is a low-priced seeder, but does very effective work, and while the Cahoon Broadcast Seed Sower will probably prove a better implement in the long run, where much seeding is to be done, the Premier will give entirely satisfactory results. Price of Premier Seed Sower, \$1.25 each.

STAFFORD Co., Va., May 15, 1901.—The grass seed I bought of you last fall is doing splendidly. Orchard grass, from seeding year before last, stands 38 inches, and is just beginning to head out. It is the best I ever saw.

AUG. SORENSEN.

MECKLENBURG Co., N. C., July 30, 1901.—The Wood's Special Grass Mixtures which you sent me last fall has done very nicely indeed; better, in fact, than anything I have used before, and I shall probably send another order later.

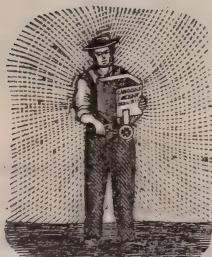
F. C. ABBOTT.



CAHOON BROADCAST SEED SOWER.

For Sowing Seed Grain, Clover Seed, Etc.

The best Seeder manufactured, and sows all kinds of grain, clover seeds, etc., rapidly and evenly. A person entirely unused to seeding can, by following the simple directions sent with machine, sow from six to eight acres an hour at a common walking gait. It sows more uniformly, and saves four-fifths in labor by its use. Every farmer should have one of these sowers. Circulars giving full information and directions for use, mailed on application. Price, \$3.00.



FULTON Co., GA., Dec. 14, 1901.—We planted your seed of the Beauty Tomato last year, and were so much impressed with its superior quality that we wish to try it again. We have found some difficulty in getting a realy first-class strain of tomato seed. Other gardeners have the same trouble, and some of them have adopted the practice of saving their own seed. The perfect quality of the fruit grown from your seed, however, proved it to be first class. Our tomatoes were the best on the Atlanta market, and commanded the highest price.

F. J. MERRIAM.

WOOD'S CELEBRATED GRASS AND CLOVER SEED MIXTURES.

Mixtures for Hay.

Mixtures for Pastures.

Special Mixtures for Different Soils and Purposes.

We are constantly in receipt of letters from our customers speaking in the highest terms of our Special Grass Seed Mixtures, and the advantages of seeding these mixtures over the way in which grasses are usually sown. We give below extracts from two recent letters received regarding same:

PITTSYLVANIA, CO., VA., June 21, 1901.—Last summer we purchased some of your No. 2 Grass Seed Mixture, which we sowed on a lot last August, from which we have just cut a tremendous crop. This lot contained about two and a half acres, and yielded us about five tons of elegant hay. We are very much pleased with the mixture you recommended and sent. **PENN & RISON.**

STAFFORD CO., VA., July 16, 1901.—I consider Wood's Special Grass Mixtures very much superior to sowing single grasses alone. The hay of the mixture is eaten with more relish by all kinds of stock than any single grass or clover. It also makes a nice thick and matted sod the first season, so that it withstands our hot and parching summer sun better than any single grass or clover sown alone. I have a nice field of grass now, from your mixture, where timothy and clover would burn up. I always mow land sown in the grass for pasture the first season, and must say that your special mixture for pasture has given me a nice crop of hay, with a nice crop of aftermath in view. **AUG. SORGENFREI.**

The advantages of sowing grasses and clover seeds in mixtures has long been recognized, and the practice is increasing to a very remarkable extent all through the South. We were the pioneers in putting up special mixtures for different soils, and the results to our customers have been exceedingly satisfactory.

The special mixtures which we offer are the results of many years of experience and careful experiment, and we are constantly benefiting by our experience in improving the combinations of the different mixtures offered, as the grasses prove more successful in different mixtures on various soils. We are always glad to give our customers the benefit of our knowledge and experience in these matters, and will take pleasure in advising them as to their soils and purposes, if they will correspond with us in regard to same.

We have in the following mixtures combined grasses suitable for the various soils and use for which they are recommended. Those for permanent pastures are composed of grasses which succeed each other in growth, and give a succession from the first of spring until late in winter, while for those desired more for cutting for hay, we have combined grasses which ripen together. The different mixtures are prepared both as to quantity and varieties best adapted to the soils and situations for which they are recommended.

In all of our grass mixtures we use the very best seeds only, the quality and purity of the seeds being our first consideration. The quantity handled enables us to give our customers the benefit of a very low price, even lower than if they purchased the seed separately.

We give below the kind of grasses contained in the different mixtures; all are mixed in suitable proportions as best adapted for the soils recommended.

MIXTURES Nos. 1 to 5, For Permanent Pasture, but can be Mown.

Twenty-five pounds or over of any of these mixtures supplied at 100-pound rates.

MIXTURE No. 1.—For Light, Dry, Gravelly, or Sandy Soils.

Composed of the following grasses:

Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Crested Dog's Tail,
Hard Fescue
Sheep Fescue,

Sow 35 lbs. the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.

Meadow Fescue,
Orchard Grass,
Fancy Red Top,
Perennial Rye Grass,

Hungarian Brome Grass,
White Clover,
Red Clover
Poa Compressa.

MIXTURE No. 2.—For Good Loam Soil.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Meadow Fescue,
Poa Compressa,

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.

Orchard Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass,
Fancy Red Top,

Italian Rye Grass,
Red Fescue,
Red Clover,
White Clover.

MIXTURE No. 3.—For Heavy Loam or Clay Soils.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail,
Orchard Grass,
Fancy Red Top,
Italian Rye Grass,

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.

Meadow Fescue,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Alsike Clover,
Red Clover,

White Clover.
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass,
Creeping Bent.

MIXTURE No. 4.—For Moist Bottom Land.

Composed of the following grasses:

Creeping Bent Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass,
Meadow Foxtail,
Timothy,

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.

Orchard Grass,
Alsike Clover,
Wood Meadow Grass,
Meadow Fescue,
Fancy Red Top,

Rough Stalked Meadow Grass,
Italian Rye Grass,
Mammoth Clover,
Perennial Rye Grass.

MIXTURE No. 5.—For Wet Bottom Land.

Composed of the following grasses:

Rough Stalked Meadow Grass,
Fancy Red Top,
Italian Rye Grass,
Meadow Foxtail

Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.

Meadow Fescue,
Timothy,
Alsike Clover,
Creeping Bent Grass,

Wood Meadow Grass,
Mammoth Clover,
Sheep Fescue.

Nos. 6 to 9, For Mowing for Hay, but can be Grazed.

Twenty-five pounds or over of any of these mixtures supplied at 100-pound rates.

MIXTURE No. 6.—For Light, Dry, Gravelly or Sandy Soils.

Composed of the following grasses:

Orchard Grass,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Red Fescue,

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.

Perennial Rye Grass,
Hungarian Brome Grass,
Red Clover,

Fancy Red Top,
Meadow Fescue.

MIXTURE No. 7.—For Good Loam Soil.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Foxtail,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,
Meadow Fescue,

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.

Orchard Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass,

Red Fescue
Red Clover.

MIXTURE No. 8.—For Heavy Loam or Clay.

Composed of the following grasses:

Meadow Fescue,
Orchard Grass,
Perennial Rye Grass,

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.

Kentucky Blue Grass,
Meadow Foxtail,
Tall Meadow Oat Grass,

Fancy Red Top,
Red Clover,
Timothy.

MIXTURE No. 9.—For Moist Bottom Land.

Composed of the following grasses:

Fancy Red Top,
Timothy,
Kentucky Blue Grass,

Sow 20 lbs. to the acre. Price, 14c. per lb.

Meadow Fescue,
Sapling Clover,

Alsike Clover,
Rough Stalked Meadow.

MIXTURE No. 10.—For Good Loam Soil, Shaded with Trees.

FOR PASTURE OR HAY, Composed of the following grasses:

Wood Meadow Grass,
Orchard Grass,
Hard Fescue,
Meadow Foxtail,

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 15c. per lb.

Rough Stalked Meadow,
White Clover,
Italian Rye Grass,
Kentucky Blue Grass
Meadow Fescue,

Fancy Red Top,
Red Clover,
Perennial Rye Grass,
Crested Dog's Tail.

Sow 35 lbs. to the acre. Price, 15c. per lb.

CANADA FIELD PEAS.

Canada Field Peas are entirely different from the Cow Peas, requiring to be sown during the winter and early spring, and making their crop ready for cutting in May or June. They are increasing in popularity, usually making a most satisfactory and large yielding early forage crop. They can be sown in open weather during December, January, February or March; at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre by themselves, or, sown with oats, one bushel of the Peas and three-quarters of a bushel of Winter or Rust-Proof Oats per acre. Sowing with oats is of decided advantage, as the oats help to hold up the peas off the ground, enabling them to make better growth, and as they both mature together, they make splendid food, which cures admirably as hay or dried forage, which is greatly relished and is most nutritious for all farm animals. This crop also makes a good soil improver when turned under like Cow Peas or Crimson Clover. The price fluctuates. Price, about \$1.65 per bushel; cotton sacks holding two bushels each, 15c. extra.



CANADA FIELD PEAS.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE.

A very quick-growing variety of Rape, which makes excellent grazing for sheep; likewise the leaves make very good salad cooked for the table. It can be sown at any season of the year, but is not quite so satisfactory to use in midsummer as the cooler months of the year. It can be sown broadcast at the rate of 8 lbs. per acre and raked in, or in drills fifteen inches apart, when 4 or 5 lbs. will be sufficient. It will be ready to use eight weeks from sowing if the weather is suitable. It is hardy, and will stand any amount of cold. After it has been grazed it will soon be ready again if the sheep are not kept on it too long so as to eat the buds off the stalks. This will be found a cheap, effective food. Price, 12c. per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 10c. per lb.; or in 10c.-lb. lots and over, 7c. per lb.

SEED OATS.

Garton's Tartar King Oats.

We introduced this splendid new English Oat to our customers for the first time last year, and it gave the most satisfactory results. Our customers who grew it were enthusiastic in its praise. In England, where it originated, it has proved to be the first in yield, first in earliness, first in strength of straw, and first in quality and size of grain. It is a very heavy oat, weighing 40 to 45 lbs. to the measured bushel, and we believe it will prove to be the most valuable introduction that has been made in oats in recent years, and when it becomes thoroughly disseminated it will largely increase the average yield and quality of our spring oat crop. Price, large-sized trial package, 10c.; peck of 8 lbs. 50c.; bushel of 32 lbs. \$1.50; 5-bushel lots and over, \$1.40 per bus.

Virginia Grey Winter, or Turf Oats.

These oats are rapidly making a name and fame for themselves all over the Southern and Middle States. Wherever sown they soon become the principal variety of oats grown. They have long been in high favor in this section; so much so that there are easily ten times as many of the Virginia Grey Winter Oats sown as of any other sort.

For Spring Seeding.—These succeed splendidly, and make surer crop and larger yield than Spring Oats, provided they are put in early, before the middle of March. Sow at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels per acre. Price fluctuates. Present price Trade-Mark Brand, 90c. per bushel. In 10-bushel lots and over, 85c. per bushel. Choice quality, 80c. per bus.

Red Rust-Proof Oats.

Rust Proof Oats are very popular throughout the South, especially on light sandy soils of the coast regions. They are usually sown from September through March, although the favorite time for putting them in usually is October to February. Rust-Proof Oats are also preferred for low grounds, or in situations where other oats are much inclined to rust. They make a large yield of fine, heavy grain. Price fluctuates. Present price, Trade-Mark Brand, best and cleanest quality, 80c. per bushel; 10-bus. lots and over, 75c. per bushel, bags included. Shall take pleasure in quoting price at any time.

Black Spring Oats.

These are usually considered to be the heaviest yielding of Spring Oats. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand, 70c. per bushel, bags included; prime quality Black Spring Oats, 65c. per bushel. Special prices on large lots.

White Spring Oats.

Sow at the rate of two bushels per acre in February, March or April, the earlier the better. Price of our Trade-Mark Brand (heaviest and cleanest quality), about 70c. per bushel, bags included; prime quality of White Spring Oats, about 65c. per bushel, bags included. Special prices on large lots.

Prince Edward Island Oats.

A heavy black spring Oat, of extra fine quality, which has given most excellent results throughout this section. Has a stiff straw, stands up well, early to mature, and a most satisfactory variety. Price, Trade-Mark Brand, \$1.00 bushel.

Rye.

This crop is very largely used all over the South for winter pasturage, early green feed, and for green manuring, as well as for grain; can be successfully sown as early as July and as late as December. Is also sown in the spring for grazing. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bus. per acre. Present price is 85c. per bus., bags included. Special prices on large lots.

Seed Wheat.

We sell thousands of bushels of the best and most improved varieties of Seed Wheat every year, and our wheats have attained a very high reputation on account of their cleanliness and superior quality. We issue in August a descriptive list of Seed Wheats and other seeds for fall sowing, which we shall take pleasure in mailing to any one upon request.

OUR FALL CATALOGUE, issued in August,

gives the fullest information about all seeds for fall sowing, including Vetches, Crimson Clover, Seed Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, etc. This catalogue will be mailed free upon request.

GARTON'S TARTAR
KING OATS.

BOTETOURT CO., VA., Oct. 28, 1901.—The Tartar King Oats I purchased of you last spring turned out very well indeed. For weight of grain, they easily surpassed all others exhibited at our fair, and took the first premium. Our local miller, a very good judge, remarked that they (the oats) were the heaviest he ever handled.

THOMAS MILLER.

SEED CORN--White Field Varieties.

Our Virginia grown seed corn gives the very best and most satisfactory results all through the South, succeeding and giving much better and more satisfactory yields than corn grown in the North and West. We are constantly receiving large numbers of voluntary testimonials from our customers, testifying to the fine results from planting our seed corns, and our sales have increased to a very large extent all throughout the South. We do not believe that in the history of the seed trade there was ever offered a better selection of the varieties of corn adapted to the South than we offer in the following list. All of them have been thoroughly tested, and can be recommended and planted with confidence.

MOSBY'S PROLIFIC CORN.

An improved prolific corn, which has given splendid results wherever grown. It is a pure white corn; very small white cob and deep, full grain; neither very hard nor very soft. Produces an average of two or three good sized ears to the stalk. In tests made in our trial grounds last season, we were particularly pleased with this variety. We believe it will prove to be one of the most valuable and prolific varieties in cultivation. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$2.

MEXICAN JUNE CORN.

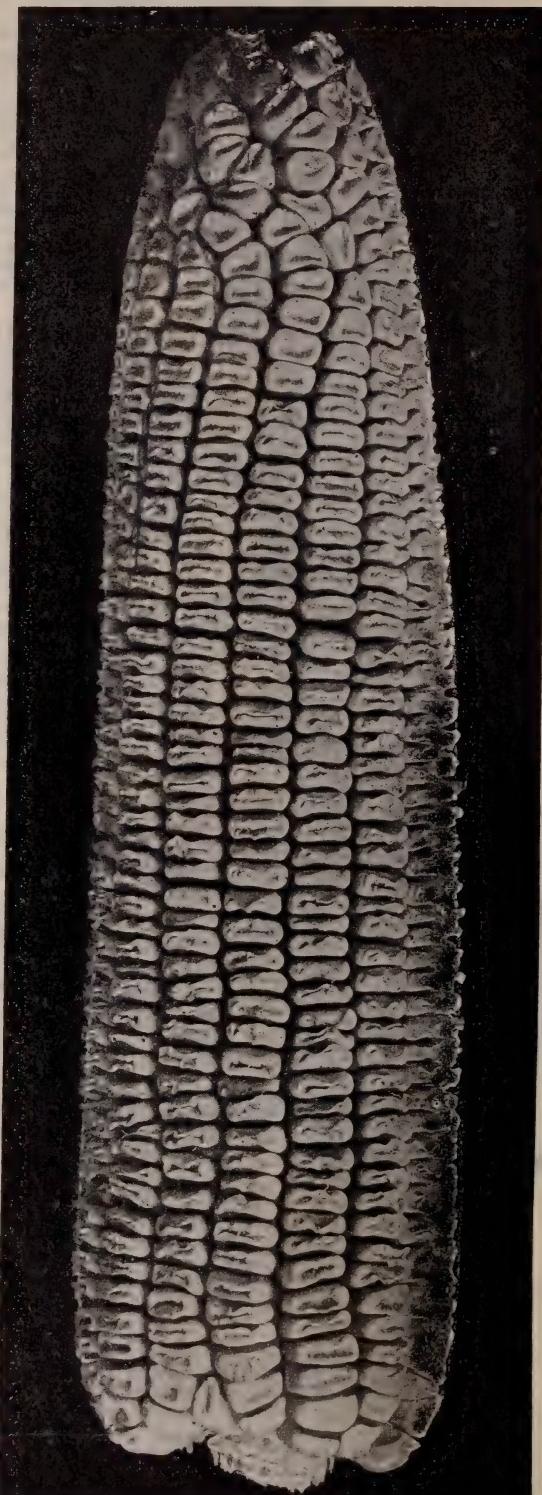
A Southern variety that succeeds well planted as an early crop, but is more strongly recommended for later plantings in May or June. It is of quick maturity, and seems particularly adapted to stand hot, dry weather. The stalks grow eight to fifteen feet high, and it has two or three ears to the stalk. Makes a large yield and a large growth of fodder, and would make an excellent ensilage corn. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$2.00.

HOLT'S STRAWBERRY CORN.

This corn produces a very large ear, and often two ears to the stalk, the ears running from ten to twelve inches in length and from fourteen to sixteen rows to the ear. The grain is very large and deep, with comparatively small red cob. It makes a large growth of fodder, and good sized stalk. It is rather late in maturing, preserving its fodder in good shape after earlier corn is dried up, and withstands drought better than any other corn with which we have had experience, this characteristic being particularly noticeable by those who have grown it. It is a white corn, but some ears of strawberry or striped grain appears in it, hence its name. Even the striped or red grains, however, make white meal, as the stripe is only on the skin of the grain. We unhesitatingly recommend this corn to our customers as one of the most satisfactory and largest yielding field corns in cultivation. It is one of the best corns for feeding to stock, as the kernel contains much more nutritious matter, and in this respect it is much superior to corns of a flinty nature. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 20c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.75; two-bushel lots and over, \$1.65 per bushel

COCKE'S PROLIFIC CORN.

This is a valuable variety of white corn, first produced by the late General Cocke on his plantation on the James river. Since that time it has been very greatly improved by careful selection and cultivation. On land of good fertility, and especially on river low grounds, it may be relied upon to produce from two to four ears to the stalk, and we have seen growing as high as eleven good ears to the stalk. This prolificacy makes it a heavy yielding corn. One farmer in Fluvanna county, Va., produced 160 bushels of corn of this variety on one acre of land, and 1,575 bushels on 15 acres, or an average over the 15 acres of 105 bushels per acre. Had the season been a more propitious one, he believes the yield would have been still greater. The ears are of good average size, the grain being of a white, flinty nature, making an excellent meal or hominy corn. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.60. Two-bushel lots and over, \$1.50 per bushel.



Holt's Strawberry Corn.

SEED CORN—Continued.**HICKORY KING.**

One of the best and most productive white corns in cultivation, especially for high land, and is in great favor with those who have planted it. It produces on good soil three or four average-sized ears to the stalk. The grain is large and beautifully white, making the finest quality meal. The cob is often so small that a large-sized grain will cover the end of it. Pkt. 1oc., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.60.

WHITE MAJESTIC CORN.

This splendid white corn gave the most satisfactory results the past season, and we received a number of letters from customers who planted it who are enthusiastic in its praise. It is one of the best yielding white corns grown; nearly always makes two ears to the stalk. The grain is deep, large sized, and always fills out well to the end of the ear. It makes a large-growing stalk, with plenty of fodder, and is a most valuable ensilage variety. For main crop corn on upland or light soils it is one of the best and most productive varieties that can be planted. Produces a stalk eight to ten feet high. Price: Pkt. 1oc.; quart, 15c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.60.

✓ IMPROVED SOUTHERN WHITE SNOWFLAKE.

This is a most valuable white field variety, one that makes a large yield, and, when ground, makes meal of the finest quality. It also makes a splendid roasting-ear corn, being deep-grained, producing large sized ears; of a shape that is most salable for green corn in our markets. It is an early and quick-growing variety, maturing its crop in about 100 days. It grows about eight feet in height; ear sets four to five feet from the ground. Nearly always produces two ears to the stalk. Does not blow down easily, and is valuable for re-planting. Will make good corn on poor land where other sorts with large stalks would fail. Our market-garden customers will find this a particularly valuable sort for making green corn to sell for roasting-ears. Pkt. 1oc., postpaid; quart, 20c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.75.

GENTRY EARLY MARKET.

A very early, good sized variety, making a flinty white corn. It is very hardy, and can be planted early in the spring as well as late in the summer, after it is too late to plant other varieties, as it matures very quickly. It not only makes a splendid field corn, but is a fine early market variety to sell for green corn, and superior in yield to any other variety of early corn we know of, especially for light land. It has a small stalk, grows seven to ten feet high, and has two or three large ears set low on the stalk. Pkt. 1oc., postpaid; qt. 20c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$2.00.

✓ BLOUNT'S PROLIFIC.

This remarkably prolific corn was introduced by Professor Blount, who, starting with two ears to the stalk, has succeeded in improving it so as to produce from three to six ears. It is a large yielding white variety of flinty nature, making excellent meal. Reports of this corn from Texas and Alabama experiment station, rank this as one of the largest yielding of field varieties for the South. Pkt. 1oc., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.75.

✓ VIRGINIA WHITE DENT.

An old favorite Virginia sort, with a small cob and long, deep grains, making very large yields of fine marketable corn. Also makes fine ensilage corn. Pkt. 1oc., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50. In two bushel lots and over, \$1.40 per bushel.

VIRGINIA ENSILAGE CORN.

This makes a larger growth and more fodder than any other sort, and we have sold it largely for a number of years, not only to farmers in our own section, but also in the North and West, and it has distinctly proven its superiority for ensilage and fodder purposes over other sorts. For Northern planting, climatic change makes Southern corn especially valuable for fodder and ensilage purposes. Pkt. 1oc.; qt. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25. Special price on large lots.

Yellow Varieties of Seed Corn.**✓ IMPROVED GOLDEN DENT.**

We have sold this splendid yellow corn for a number of years past, and believe it to be the best early or quick growing yellow field corn in cultivation. It makes a large-sized ear, small cob, and deep grains, which are of a bright, attractive, golden-yellow color. This corn seems to be singularly robust, and withstands injury by wet weather, or other unfavorable conditions, better than any other sort we know of, the ears and grain maturing remarkably well, and always being marketed in a bright, sound condition. For a first-class, quick-growing, large-yielding yellow corn, this variety is, in our opinion, unsurpassed. Pkt. 1oc.; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.60.

✓ NEW WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT.

This corn has been grown in this section for a number of years, and, from reports from our customers, we believe it to be one of the best corns for poor or medium soils. It is early in maturity, making its crop in from 90 to 100 days, and makes a good-sized ear. It is not one of the largest fodder-growing varieties, but for yield of corn we believe will surpass any other kind on poor or medium soils. The grain is of a light yellow color, and is a most excellent feeding variety. Pkt. 1oc., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.75.

✓ CLARK'S MASTODON.

This large-eared corn has been grown very largely in Virginia and other Southern States the past two years with the most satisfactory results, proving itself one of the largest yielding and most profitable field corns in cultivation. It is a dent variety, of strong growth, long grain, small cob, quick to ear and ripen, and one of the most productive of yellow corns. The seed of this variety does not generally please the eye, but the crop always pleases. Pkt. 1oc., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, \$1.75.

✓ VIRGINIA YELLOW DENT.

A standard variety of yellow corn; quick maturing and large yielding. Pkt. 1oc.; quart, 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40.

✓ IMPROVED LEAMING.

A standard quick-growing yellow variety, highly esteemed by those who have grown it. It usually produces two ears to the stalk; is productive. Pkt. 1oc., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50.

COW OR FIELD PEAS.

The Great Soil Improvers. Makes Poor Land Rich. Makes Good Land More Productive. Also, Makes a Splendid and Nutritious Green Forage or Hay Crop, Enriching the Soil even when the Crop is Cut Off.

The Cow Pea crop is again in short supply this year, and indications are that high prices will prevail all through the season. Prices fluctuate, depending on supply and demand. We shall take pleasure in quoting lowest prices at any time desired, or will fill any orders entrusted to us at lowest prices at time order is received.



Cow Peas make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops grown. There is also no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productivity of our soils than by sowing the Cow Pea. It makes an enormous growth, enabling the farmer to put plenty of nitrogenous vegetable matter into the soil at a small cost, and so very largely enables him to dispense with nitrogenous or ammoniated fertilizers. The Cow Pea, to a greater extent than any other leguminous crops, has the power to extract this costly nitrogen or ammonia from the atmosphere and to store same in the vines and roots, so that even if the crop is cut off, the land is enriched and its condition improved. From 10,000 to 18,000 pounds of green fodder per acre have been produced by the Cow Pea. To grow for hay they are most valuable, as they yield an immense quantity of feed of the best quality, and produce the crop in so short a time. The bacon made from hogs fed on the dried peas is much sweeter and more solid, and the fat will not run out in cooking nearly so much as if fed on corn. For ensilage they are unsurpassed, being more nutritious than green corn and other crops used for this purpose. Where it is desired to turn the whole crop under as a soil improver, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. A good picking of the dried peas can be made before ploughing under, if desired. Cow Peas can be sown in May, June, or up to the middle of July at the rate of from 1 to 1½ bushels per acre. During the last few years the custom has been very generally followed of sowing Cow Peas with Kaffir corn, at the rate of one bushel Cow Peas to one peck of Kaffir corn to the acre. Kaffir corn makes a large yield of most nutritious food, and holds the Cow Peas off the ground, thus enabling them to make a better growth. We strongly recommend that our customers try this plan of seeding, feeling sure they will be well satisfied with the results.

NEW ERA COW PEA.

(See illustration on back cover page.) This new extra early Cow Pea is unquestionably one of the most valuable varieties in cultivation, and is particularly well adapted for planting in the North and West, where the seasons are shorter than they are in the South. It is quicker in growth than any other Cow Pea in cultivation; makes a very large growth of vine and very prolific yield of peas. The vines stand upright, enabling the peas to be easily gathered. The peas are fully one-third smaller in size than the ordinary Cow Pea, so that it does not require nearly as many to seed an acre as of the ordinary varieties. From one-half to three-fourths of a bushel per acre will give ample seeding. We sowed a field of these Cow Peas on our Hollybrook farm the past season, at the end of July. The peas made an enormous growth of vines, maturing the crop of peas so that they could easily be gathered before the winter weather set in. In growth of vine, the New Era compares very favorably with the Wonderful or Unknown, which makes the largest growth of any of the standard varieties. Its quickness of growth, too, makes it particularly valuable for sowing where it is desired to get the crop off the land quickly to seed in the fall crops, or to sow in mountainous districts or sections where the seasons are short. Altogether, we regard it as the most valuable introduction that has yet been made in Cow Peas, and it is bound to become very popular wherever it is grown. Price, per pkt. 10c.; qt. 20c.; peck, 90c.; bus. \$3.00.

RED RIPPER.

Red seeded; a most desirable and productive variety, somewhat resembling the Black in growth of vine, but ten days earlier and more prolific. Wherever it has been grown it is rapidly coming into favor. Price, 10c. per pkt.; 15c. per qt.; 60c. per peck; \$2.00 per bus.

BLACK COW PEA.

This is the variety most largely grown in this immediate section. It is very prolific, quicker to mature than the Wonderful or Unknown, and is better adapted for later planting, or for growing in districts further north than Virginia. It is a splendid land improver, and most valuable as a forage crop, making an enormous yield of rich, nutritious feed. It yields more largely of the shelled peas to the acre than the Wonderful. Price fluctuates. Price, January 1st, \$1.90 per bushel. Special price on large lots. In small quantities: Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.

TAYLOR.

This is a large speckled pea, making a larger growth of vine than the Black Cow Pea, and maturing about the same time. It makes a very much larger yield of shelled peas to the acre than the Black pea, and on account of its superiority, both in this respect and the growth of its forage, is bound to become very popular wherever grown, and when its merits become fully known, we believe that it will supplant, to a very large extent, the popular Black pea. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bushel, about \$2.00.

WONDERFUL OR UNKNOWN.

This popular variety makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of Cow peas, and it yields very largely of the shelled peas. This variety should be planted in May in order to come to full maturity. Price fluctuates. Price, January 1st, \$1.75 per bushel. Special price on large lots. In small quantities: Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.

WHIPPOORWILL.

A favorite early bunch growing variety, has brown-speckled seed, which are more easily gathered than from the vine-growing sorts. This variety is a prime favorite in the North and West on account of its early maturity and habit of growth. Price fluctuates. Price, January 1st, \$2.00 per bushel. Special price on large lots. In small quantities: Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 20c.; peck, 60c.

CLAY COW EAS.

A favorite variety in some sections of the South. Makes a growth of vine and pods similar to the Black Pea, but is a little later in maturing. Is prolific, both in yield of peas and growth of vine. Price fluctuates. Price, January 1st, \$1.75 per bushel. Special price on large lots. In small quantities: Pkt. 10c., postpaid; quart, 15c.; peck, 50c.

LARGE BLACK-EYE PEAS.

The Large Black-Eye Peas are more prolific, better flavored, and bring a higher price than the ordinary Black eye, and farmers will find it more profitable to plant these than the ordinary Black-eye; they make a more profitable crop to grow for picking the dry peas for sale in our markets during the winter, at the same time make an excellent soil improver, being similar in growth of vine and action of roots upon the soil to the Black and the Wonderful Cow Peas. While, of course, allowing the peas to fully mature, and harvesting the dried peas detracts somewhat from their value as an improver, still where parties desire to make a money crop and at the same time to improve the soil, these are especially desirable. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 20c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.50. Price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

EARLY BLACK-EYE.

This extra early variety pea matures its crop two or three weeks ahead of the ordinary or Large or Black Eye Pea, and on this account is of great value for growing for green peas for market, as it enables the gardener to obtain very much higher prices for them. The peas are of medium size, very productive, the best flavored of any of the Cow Peas, and on account of their extreme earliness, are of great value to our market-gardeners. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 20c.; peck, 80c.; bushel, \$2.75.

SOUTHDOWN.

A very prolific Southern variety, not only valuable for the growth of vine, but also makes a pea of good qualities. It is largely used in place of the Black-eye Pea. It makes a good growth of vine, early to mature, producing its crop in about the same time as the Whippoorwill. Price, 10c. per pkt.; 15c. per qt.; 50c. per peck; \$1.65 per bushel.

THE GALLAVANT OR LADY PEAS.

This is an old-fashioned pea, which is very popular in sections where it is known. The peas are small in size, very fine flavor; superior in table qualities to the Black-eye pea. It is very prolific, and a desirable variety to grow. It is known in some sections as "The Lady Pea." Price, per pkt. 10c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.25.

MIXED COW PEAS.

The principal varieties in the Mixed Cow Peas we offer are the Clay, Southdown, Wonderful, Whippoorwill and other Southern varieties. A great many Southern farmers prefer to sow Cow Peas in mixture, as they grow thicker, producing a better crop of vines and forage than sowing single varieties alone. Price, 50c. peck; about \$1.65 bushel.

VELVET BEANS.**The Famous New Forage and Soil Improving Plant.**

The popularity of this bean is increasing enormously, and it is now being very generally grown all throughout the South. It makes an enormous growth of feed, greater than any other known forage plant in the same length of time, far surpassing the Cow Pea in yield. The great possibilities of this bean as a land improver and for producing a good crop of forage seem almost unlimited. It has been thoroughly tested in all the Southern States, and experienced agriculturists pronounce it of the greatest value. The vines and roots are very rich in nitrogen, making it a most valuable soil-improving crop. The vines grow so rank that it is with great difficulty that they can be turned under in the green state, and it is much better, if it is possible, to leave them above the ground until after frost kills them, and to plough them under in the winter or early spring, at which time they will make a heavy matted coating of vegetable matter, which, turned under, will benefit the soil almost equal to a heavy application of stable manure. The vines and beans also make a most nutritious feed, and we strongly recommend our customers all throughout the South to plant these beans on a large scale, feeling sure that they will be more than satisfied with the results from same. These beans should be planted in May or June, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ pecks to the acre, in drills five feet apart. They soon make a very rapid growth, completely covering the ground with a thick mass of vines. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; qt. 15c.; peck, 60c.; bushel; \$2.00. Bushel price fluctuates.

**VELVET BEANS.**

WEBSTER CO., GA., Aug. 20, 1901.—The Beggar Weed bought of you fills the bill exactly for forage and land improver. Sown in June on poor land, it is now about waist high. In my opinion, it is the best of the recent legumes. The Velvet Bean is wonderful, but the objection to that is when planted after grain, etc., it will not mature the beans for seed.

W. STEVENS.

WAYNE CO. N. C., Dec. 2, 1901.—I regard the Red Ripper as far superior to the Unknown or Black Peas, both as to productivity and growth of vine. They are about ten days earlier, and almost sure to yield a crop; solid, and will stand lots of rainy weather before becoming damaged.

N. B. BERGER.

SOJA BEANS.

Unquestionably the Richest and Most Nutritious Forage and Feed Crop Grown, Making the "Balanced Feed" for Hogs, Dairy Cows, and Fattening Stock. Also Makes a Splendid Soil Improver, and is Unequalled as a Drought-Resisting Crop.

We give below extracts of letters from our customers, calling attention to some of the principal points of value in our Yellow Soja Beans. This crop withstands drought better than any other forage crop, and seems capable of making its growth in spite of more adverse conditions than any other crop which we have ever grown. In point of nutritive value it is unequalled, and makes in connection with corn as a number of our customers state, a "balanced ration" grown upon the farm, saving the farmer from paying out cash for oil meals, bran, etc.

Our Yellow Soja Beans should unquestionably be one of the staple crops with every farmer.

"Far Superior to Cotton Seed Meal to Make Milk and Butter."

SPARTANBURG CO., S. C., Nov. 25, 1901.—I bought of you a peck of Soja Beans; planted on one acre of common cotton land, rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart. I made eleven large one-horse loads. I threshed out two loads, got five bushels, or $27\frac{1}{2}$ bushels on the acre, of beans, besides eleven loads of hay, far superior to cow pea hay. My horses quit eating corn to eat them in the chaff. I feed to my cows, and they are *far superior to cotton seed meal to make milk and butter*. My chickens eat them like eating corn; hogs also go for them. I consider them the finest thing a farmer can plant, and all farmers should by all means plant them—from one to twenty acres. I expect to rent ten acres to plant them on next year. I used 200 pounds guano; hoed one time; plowed twice.

CHARLES MOORE.

"Far Superior to the Cow Pea as a Crop Bearer, as they will produce Double the quantity of Peas, and equally as much, if not more litter."

NANSEMOND CO., VA. Jan. 18, 1901.—The Soja Beans bought of you turned out very well. I consider them *far superior to the Cow Pea as a crop bearer, as they will produce double the quantity of peas, and equally as much if not more litter*. . . . For fattening hogs they are very good, lasting for such a long time. They will keep in the field until after Christmas without spoiling; hence they fill the place of acorns or meat for stock or hogs. They ripen all at once, making it possible to turn stock on them without damaging the crop at all. As a soil improver they are the equal if not the superior of the Cow Pea, as they produce more foliage, and when they are done shedding the land is covered with leaves, pods, and stems.

J. O. CUTCHINS.

"The richest green food I have ever grown for cattle."

FORSYTH CO., N. C., Nov. 20, 1901.—In feeding value, Soja Beans are far superior to Cow Peas. As a green feed for dairy cattle, I consider them *the richest green food I have ever grown for cattle*. I believe, planted in connection with, or separate from, ensilage corn, and put into silo at the same time, in proportion of one ton of Soja Beans to two tons of corn, that they would in a great measure make a "balance ration" grown on the farm, which, as you know, is the crying need of the hour in dairy circles.

ELLIOTT WARREN.

"All kinds of stock will eat Soja Beans in preference to Corn Fodder."

YORK CO., VA., Feb. 7, 1901.—*All kinds of stock will eat Soja Beans in preference to corn fodder.* Once tried, always tried, as they are the surest crop a man can plant. Never too dry nor too hot for this grand old forage plant. Just give them a chance and they will surprise you with a big crop.

D. W. MORRIS.

When sown broadcast for forage and soil-improving crops, the Soja Beans should be sown at the rate of one bushel per acre. Sowing them thickly will prevent the stalk from growing too coarse, and enable them to be cut and turned under to better advantage. Sowing for ensilage, it is better to sow in drills with corn, at the rate of about one peck to the acre. Or they can be sown by themselves in drills three feet apart, at the rate of 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pecks per acre, and cultivated. They will make their largest yield of beans put in this way.

Remember that there are different varieties and strains of Yellow Soja Beans, some of which are decidedly inferior to the stock we supply. The letters given above refer to our own strain of Yellow Soja, which we have been supplying to our customers for several years past.

Large pkt. 10c.; peck, 60c.; bus. \$1.50. Price fluctuates. Special price on large lots.

WHITE NAVY BEANS.

Planted in June or July, these usually make a very profitable crop to grow as shelled white beans for market. Plant in rows three feet apart, dropping two or three beans together a foot apart in the rows. Cultivate early, as they grow rapidly, but do not work them while the dew is on the foliage; and care should be used not to cultivate deeply after they are three or four inches high. Do not cultivate after they begin to blossom. Carefully grown, these will prove a profitable and successful crop. It requires about a peck to plant an acre. Quart, 20c.; peck, 75c.; about \$2.50 per bushel. Special price on large lots.

UPLAND RICE.

An excellent variety of rice, which yields a most satisfactory crop on any good, stiff, upland soil, being particularly well adapted for clay soils. It will make a larger yield of grain than corn on the same land, and with less work. Plant 15 to 25 grains in a hill, just far enough apart to admit of hoeing, and rows far enough apart to plow. Should be planted in this section from the first of April to the middle of June. It is best planted in April, however. In addition to its value to grow as a crop for sale, it makes most excellent feed for horses, hogs, and poultry. The straw is equal to timothy hay, and one of the largest growers in the South says: "I can throw away either the rice or the straw and come out better than with my cotton crop, even at present prices."

Price, 10c. per packet; 20c. per qt.; 60c. per pk.: \$2.00 per bushel.



SOJA BEANS.

TEOSINTE.

A most Valuable and Enormous Yielding Continuous Cutting Forage Crop.

We strongly recommend our customers who have not done so to sow this splendid forage crop. If a sufficient quantity is sown it will furnish a continuous daily supply of most nutritious green food for horses and all kinds of cattle all through the summer. It also makes splendid dry fodder, yielding enormously, and being more nutritious and even better relished by all kinds of stock than corn fodder. In appearance it somewhat resembles Indian corn, but the leaves are much larger and broader, and the stalks contain sweeter sap. In its perfection it produces a great number of shoots, growing ten to twelve feet high, very thickly covered with leaves, yielding an abundance of forage. It stools out enormously after being cut, as many as forty-five stalks having been grown from a single seed. The following extracts from letters from customers give some idea of its enormous yielding qualities:

SOUTHAMPTON CO., VA., Oct. 24, 1901.—I consider Teosinte far superior to any crop I ever used as a long feed. Horses and cows are very fond of it. It is a splendid feed, either green or cured.

H. T. GRIZZARD.

CATAWBA CO., N. C., Oct. 30, 1901.—The Teosinte grown from the seed purchased from you has given satisfactory results. I think it not too much to say that from eight to ten tons of green feed can easily be grown per acre. All kinds of stock relish it. All other seeds purchased from you have given good results.

J. A. YOUNG.

EWBERRY CO., S. C.—I planted your Teosinte, and was very highly pleased. Cut over it seven times. I wouldn't do without it. I also dried it like fodder. All kinds of stock love it. Neighbors heard of my patch and requested me to have your catalogue sent to them.

MRS. T. J. MOFFETT.

Sow in May or June, at the rate of two to three pounds per acre, in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c.; lb. 65c.

Special price in quantity.



Teosinte.

Sorghum and Kaffir Corn--For Forage Crops.

The following extract from the *Rural World*, written by one of its correspondents, gives some idea of the great value of Sorghum and Kaffir Corn for forage crops. The method of seeding, etc., given are those usually followed in the West:

"Sorghum is raised here by the thousands of acres, and is used for feed for all kinds of stock. Horses and cattle will get fat on it, if it is cut before it gets too ripe. It ought to be cut as soon as it begins to head, and sooner if likely to get too tall. Here in this dry country it is mostly sown with a drill, though some plow it in about three or four inches deep and harrow the ground. I sow one-half bushel per acre. As far east as Missouri, if sown broadcast it will require three pecks or a bushel per acre on good land. The best time to sow is the last of May or fore part of June. I had in forty acres last summer, and my stock are thriving well on it, although it was too ripe when cut. On the farm adjoining me they had in 300 acres, and another man raised 1,000 acres. There are over 2,000 head of cattle being wintered on it in my neighborhood."

"I have also raised Kaffir Corn for forage, sowing about three pecks or a bushel to the acre. It makes as fine feed as I ever fed. Cattle and horses will fatten on it without any other grain unless worked hard. Kaffir Corn should be cut as soon as the first heads get in the milk. Both Kaffir Corn and Sorghum should be sown thick enough so that the stalks will not be larger than the finger to make the best feed. I prefer them to corn, as sowed corn is harder to care for; at least that has been my experience."

Early Amber Sorghum. Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. The saccharine matter is of the first quality, and it also produces a fine sugar or syrup. It grows ten to twelve feet high. Sow broadcast for forage at the rate of one to one-and-a-half bushels per acre. When sown in drills, sow at the rate of one peck per acre in drills $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet apart. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, about \$2.50.

Early Orange Sorghum. This variety is rapidly growing in favor wherever it is grown. Similar in growth to the Early Amber, but it is claimed that it produces a heavier crop. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.25. Bushel price fluctuates.

Kaffir Corn. The great value of this crop has long been appreciated in the West, and it is to-day grown on the largest scale in the Western States. It makes a large growth of forage, and is also particularly valuable on account of its yield of grain, which makes most nutritious feed, both for feeding to all kinds of stock and to poultry. Kaffir corn in the last few years has also been very generally sown with Cow Peas, broadcast, at the rate of a peck of Kaffir corn to a bushel of Cow peas per acre. Sown in this way, the Kaffir corn helps to hold up the Cow peas off the ground, and thus causes a larger growth of Cow peas, and both can be cut together, making an enormous yielding crop of most nutritious feed. For a forage crop, when sown by itself Kaffir corn should be sown broadcast at the rate of from three quarters to one bushel per acre. Pkt. 5c., postpaid; lb. 10c.; peck, 75c.; bushel (50 lbs.), about \$2.25. Special price in quantity.

MILLET SEED.

GERMAN—Choice Southern Grown.

Southern Grown Millet seed is far superior, both in quality and yield of product, to Western or Northern grown seed. The true German Millet, when properly grown and handled, makes an enormous yield of most nutritious feed, and that without impoverishing the soil to any great extent. To get these results, however, German Millet must be sown thickly, about one bushel per acre, and the crop cut while it is in bloom, before the seed hardens in the head. Sow when the weather gets warm in May, or any time during summer until the end of July. Two crops can be seeded and grown during the summer on the same land. Price, about \$1.75 per bushel; peck, 60c.

HUNGARIAN. (*Panicum Germanicum*.)

For good low ground, or rich soil, this makes even a more valuable crop than German Millet. It is considered equal in nutritious qualities to Timothy hay. It is very important in procuring Hungarian Millet, to get the true seed, as common Millet resembles it very closely, and is frequently found mixed with Hungarian. This lessens both the yield and value of the crop. Hungarian Millet should be sown from the first of May to the end of July, at the rate of one bushel per acre. Price, about 1.50 per bushel.

PEARL OR CATTAIL MILLET.

Makes a Splendid Continuous Cutting Forage Plant for either Green Feed or Hay. Will Largely Outyield German Millet.

This makes a most nutritious and valuable continuous cutting forage plant, and is increasing in popularity all throughout the country. It will grow ten to twelve feet high, but cutting can be commenced when it has attained the height of three or four feet, when it will stool out enormously and make a rapid growth, and it can be cut this way three or four times in a season. It can be fed either green or cured as dry forage, making a most nutritious feed, which is relished by all kinds of stock. It is largely used by dairymen and others who have cattle for furnishing them green feed all through the summer, as, if a sufficient quantity is sown, it can be cut as desired, furnishing a daily supply of green food until killed by freezing weather. Sow 5 lbs. of seed per acre in drills three feet apart, or sow broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 lbs. per acre. Per pkt. 5c.; lb. 12c.; 10 lbs. and over, 10c. per lb.; 100 lbs. and over, 8c. per lb.



GERMAN MILLET.

BUCKWHEAT.

For a late summer crop Buckwheat is very desirable and profitable, especially in mountainous sections where Cow Peas do not succeed so well. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain; which can usually be sold for remunerative prices. It is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. Even when grown for the grain crop, buckwheat is not considered exhaustive to the soil. As a smothering crop, where the land is full of objectionable weeds, it is very desirable, and it puts the soil in admirable condition for any crop that is desired to succeed it. Sow at the rate of one bushel per acre broadcast in June, July, or early in August.



JAPANESE.

This variety of buckwheat ripens a week earlier than the Silver Hull, and yields more largely than that variety. The kernels are larger than those of other sorts, but owing to its branching qualities, it need not be sown quite so thickly. Per peck, 5c.; per bushel, about \$1.20.

SILVER HULL.

A prolific and favorite sort, making a fine quality of flour. A superior variety in every way to the ordinary buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. About \$1.20 per bushel. Current prices quoted on application.

Broomcorn, Improved Evergreen.

An excellent variety; it is a good length, fine, straight, and has a green appearance when ripe, and sells at the highest market price. Sow in drills three feet apart, and thin out to three inches. Sow 5 lbs. per acre. Pkt. 5c.; lb. 10c.; bus. \$1.75.

Price of book, "Broomcorn and Brooms," telling all about growing and marketing broomcorn, 50c., postpaid.

Sunflower Mammoth Russian.

This makes a large yield of seed, and is valuable to grow for feed for cattle and poultry, the seed being very rich in fat-producing qualities. Pkt. 5c.; quart, 15c.; peck, 65c.; bushel, \$2.00.

New and Improved Varieties of Cotton Seed.

RUSSELL'S BIG BOLL PROLIFIC COTTON.

Since its introduction, this cotton has been very generally grown throughout the cotton States, and has unquestionably proved itself to be one of the most prolific and profitable varieties in cultivation. It has five locks in every boll, firmly set, thus largely increasing the yield, and making it storm-proof. At the same time it is easy to pick, and can be gathered at about one-half the expense of the common varieties, as it takes only 36 to 40 bolls to weigh one pound, while the common varieties take 75 to 125 bolls to weigh a pound. This cotton also takes deeper root than any variety ever produced, and on account of its vigorous growth, can withstand droughts that would completely cut off other cottons. Farmers who have tried this cotton say that it puts on the earliest crop, and also the latest crop, of any variety known. It can be marketed before any other cotton, and many farmers have told us that this cotton keeps on maturing its crops of green bolls after the common cotton has been killed by frost, and produced a fine crop when the old varieties make nothing. It produces a remarkably fine quality of lint, and the length of its staple, combined with its strength and fineness of fibre, enable farmers to sell this cotton at an advance of one-eighth to one-fourth of a cent per pound more than common cotton. This variety has also never been attacked by the insect commonly known as "sharp-shooters," on account of the extreme thickness of its burr, and it is not subject to blight and rust, and the sun-blisters, so frequently found on the bolls of common sorts, are never known to appear on the bolls of Russel's Big Boll Prolific. Price, per pkt. 10c., postpaid; pound, 20c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; 5-bushel or more, \$1.25 per bushel; 10 bushels and over, \$1.00 per bushel. A special circular, giving full information and strong testimonials from farmers who have grown this variety, will be mailed free on application. Write for it if interested.

MOORE'S EXCELSIOR PROLIFIC COTTON.

The following is the description as given us by the originator of this variety: "The Excelsior Prolific stands first as being the most prolific cotton grown. Large bolls, small seed, with superior lint and staple. Clusters well around the stalk, with few long limbs near the bottom. Grows tall, with long tap root. Will withstand drought better than any other variety. Will yield 40 per cent. of lint and from three to four bales of cotton per acre when well cultivated and scientifically fertilized. From hundreds of testimonials from the most prominent farmers in South Carolina, and from the very high endorsement of the Clemson College (South Carolina) Experiment Station, the Excelsior cotton stands second to none in practical field tests and experiments, and comes as near being a thoroughbred for perfect cotton as it is possible to grow. It is remarkable for its uniformity and similarity of one stalk with another. It is early maturing and easily picked. Price, per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 20c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.50; five bushels and over, \$1.25 per bushel."

HAWKINS' EXTRA PROLIFIC COTTON.

This variety was originated by one of the most successful Georgia cotton-growers, and has become one of the most popular varieties grown all through the South. It is one of the earliest varieties, most prolific, and produces a most superior quality of lint and finest staple. A tall grower, long tap root, enabling it to resist the drought; branches out from two to four limbs near the surface. Two short limbs together all the way up to the top, all literally covered with bolls. Produces some large bolls and small seed of a light green or dark gray color, yielding from 38 to 40 per cent. of lint. Opens well, growing much taller than other varieties, giving every advantage over other varieties in yield per acre. With judicious manuring, quick and rapid culture up to fruiting time, good land will grow three bales per acre planted in Hawkins' Prolific Cotton. This cotton received the first prize at the Georgia State Fair, at Macon, Ga. The Hawkins cotton, since it has been in use, has come to be the most popular variety grown in Georgia. The stalk is large, and the boll long and full, the fibre of the cotton, almost equal in length to the Sea Island Cotton, while the color of it is always perfectly white. We have large numbers of testimonials from the best cotton-growers throughout the South in regard to this variety. Pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25; in 5-bus. lots and over, \$1.10 bus.

Peterkin's Improved Cotton. A valuable variety, largely grown in South Carolina and Georgia, and in great favor. It is a prolific, well-limbed, open growing variety, characterized by its small seed, and yielding nearly 40 per cent. of lint. The gross yield per acre compares with other leading varieties, while the net yield of lint per acre exceeds other sorts. The staple is equal to best grades of uplands, full length, strong and even. Bears drought better than the common cotton, and is not easily blown out by wind. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 15c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.00.

Sea Island. This variety is grown almost exclusively by the planters on the islands in the neighborhood of Charleston, S. C., whence it takes its name. It produces the finest quality of lint of any American sort in cultivation, selling at a higher price than any other sort. We have made arrangements with one of the largest planters in the Sea Island district to supply us with an extra fine stock of this seed. Per pkt. 10c., postpaid; lb. 20c.; peck, 40c.; bushel, \$1.25.

EGGS FOR SETTING. From Thoroughbred Poultry.

On our farms and in our poultry yards we have the following thoroughbred poultry, all first-class stock, originally started from the best stocks in this country, and carefully cross-mated so as to give strong and vigorous stock and the best laying strains of the different breeds that it is possible to obtain.

Barred Plymouth Rock. America's popular favorite. Splendid general purpose fowls; recommended strongly both for prolific laying qualities and for market or table fowls. Our stock is unsurpassed \$1.00 per setting.

Black Langshan. The beautiful glossy black plumage of this breed always attracts attention. They are fine winter layers; fowls and chickens of large size and of very superior table qualities. Price, \$1.00 per setting.

Brown Leghorns (Single Comb). The strong recommendation of this breed is its non-sitting and prolific laying qualities. Price, \$1.00 per setting.

Buff Plymouth Rock. A superior strain of the Barred Plymouth Rock. Equally as prolific layers, and considered more desirable for market fowls, as they do not show dark pin feathers when dressed. \$1.50 per setting.

Light Brahmans. Splendid winter layers. A fine market fowl, laying eggs of the largest size and making the quickest growing and best of spring chickens. It is really one of the most beautiful farm-yard fowls, and attracts more favorable attention than any other breed. Our stock is very superior. Price, \$1.50 per setting.

Silver Laced Wyandotte. The Wyandottes are coming into great popularity. They are proving to be the best of general purpose fowls. Very prolific layers; even more so than the Brown Leghorn or the famous Plymouth Rock. Also make fine spring chickens or broilers. The Silver Laced Wyandottes are beautiful and attractive fowls; hardy, vigorous, and healthy. Price, \$1.50 per setting.

White Wyandotte. Similar in all respects to the Silver Laced Wyandotte, except in color of plumage, which is pure white, and on this account it is more desirable for market fowls, as they do not show any dark pin feathers when dressed. Our stock is equal to the best in this country. Price, \$1.50 per setting.

Prices include packing and delivery at our stores or to express office here.

JERUSALEM, OR WHITE FRENCH ARTICHOKEs.

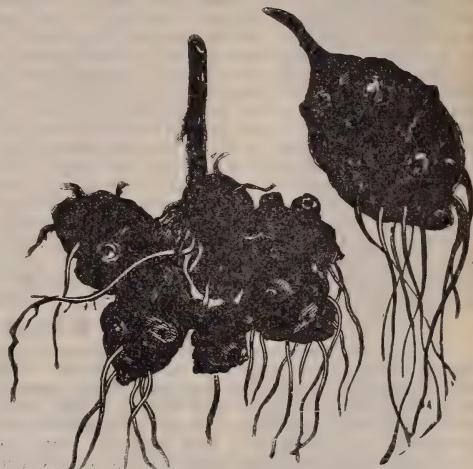
These make an enormous crop of most healthy and nutritious feed for hogs and all kinds of cattle; they will yield, ordinarily, twice as much as potatoes on the same land. Hogs can be turned on them about two weeks after the blossoms fall, and allowed to feed on the roots throughout the winter, except when the ground is frozen, until the plant begins to grow again. This saves the labor and expense of harvesting and storing, and will be found very economical. They are excellent for feeding to cattle and sheep, and prove a very profitable food.

Artichokes Prevent Disease in Swine.—Mr. E. F. Brockway, a prominent stock-raiser, says on this point: "Since I have been raising artichokes I have been surrounded by herds of cholera hogs, and mine still keep healthy. With abundance of artichokes, I feel that I can almost defy cholera. Had I raised them years ago it would have saved me buying many thousands of bushels of corn."

Mr. J. D. Washington, of Missouri, writes: "I can safely say that artichokes are the cheapest hog food I ever saw, and a good preventive of hog cholera. I have had no sick hogs since I raised artichokes. I have raised from 600 to 1,000 bushels per acre. Hogs will eat on them all winter."

Mr. A. C. Williams, a very prominent breeder of Poland Chinas in Iowa, says: "Forty head of hogs and pigs may be kept without other food on an acre of artichokes from the time frost is out of the ground until they grow again, and from October 1st until the ground freezes again. They produce more hog food to the acre than any other crop I am acquainted with, and the hogs will harvest the crop themselves. They also produce an immense quantity of tops, of which cattle and horses are very fond, and which make excellent food when properly cured."

Plant in February, March or April, in rows four feet apart, dropping the tubers fifteen inches apart in the rows. It requires from 5 to 6 bushels to plant an acre. Per qt. 15c.; peck, 50c.; bushel, \$1.40. Special price in quantity.



Jerusalem, or White French Artichokes.

SPANISH CHUFAS.

A nut grass largely grown in some sections for feeding to hogs, for which purpose they are highly recommended. After the crop is grown hogs may be turned into the field, thus saving the labor of harvesting and feeding required by most crops for this purpose.

Culture.—They do best on light, sandy soil, or rather soil that does not contain too much clay except as a subsoil. They should be planted in drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart, dropping from three to five chufas in a hill 15 to 20 inches apart. Cover to a depth of about two inches. They should be kept clean and the soil stirred occasionally. If for any reason an imperfect stand is obtained, the plants may be drawn and transplanted the same as sweet potato plants, and they will do just as well as if grown from the seed. Level culture is best. Chufas make rapid growth after coming up. When it is desired to turn the hogs into them, it is best to pull up a few of the hills by the roots and leave them on top of the soil, when, if either hogs or chickens get a taste of them, they will soon scratch over the whole field in their search for them. They are very productive, nutritious and fattening. They can be planted in May, June or early in July. Pkt. 10c.; qt. 25c.; peck, \$1.20; bushel, \$3.75.

PEANUTS—Spanish and Virginia.

Virginia's noted crop. Plant in May, in drills three feet apart, placing the nuts eight to twelve inches apart in the drill. Cultivate flat and keep clean. It requires 15 to 20 pounds of shelled nuts, or one bushel (22 lbs.) of the peanuts when not shelled to plant an acre. Can be planted either shelled or unshelled. If by mail, add 10c. per quart for postage.

Selected Virginia. A fine productive strain, selected especially for seed purposes. Quart, 10c.; peck, 40c.; bus. (22 lbs.), \$1.50. Special prices in quantity.

Spanish. This is grown very largely for feeding, the vines or tops making a large yield of excellent and most nutritious hay. If the vines and nuts are pulled up and cured together, it makes one of the richest and most fattening feeds for hogs that can be grown. The nuts are small size, but thin hull and full kernel, and are produced in enormous quantities. Quart, 15c.; peck, 60c.; bus. (30 lbs.), \$2.00. Special prices on large lots.

WOOD'S PURE ANIMAL BONE.

A First-Class Article of Finely Ground Bone, Specially Recommended for Fall Use on Grain, Grass, and Clover Crops.

Pure animal bone is one of the best and most satisfactory fertilizers that the farmer can use. It can always be relied upon to give excellent results upon the growing crops, at the same time acting as a permanent improver, showing its results for several years afterwards wherever it is applied. It is the best of dry weather fertilizers, as if it is prevented by drought from acting, its strength still remains in the soil, and is thus available when seasonable weather comes on, or for later crops.

It is ordinarily used at the rate of 300 to 500 pounds to the acre, although heavier applications are frequently made. It should be covered or incorporated with the soil at the same as applied, in order to prevent the escape of ammonia. The guaranteed analysis of Wood's Pure Animal Bone is as follows:

Ammonia,	3 to 4 per cent.
Bone Phosphate,	50 to 60 per cent.
Equivalent to Phosphoric Acid,	23 to 28 per cent.

Price, \$25.00 per ton; \$2.60 per bag of 200 pounds. Special prices on large lots.

Lister's Standard Bone Superphosphate.

LISTER'S STANDARD
is made purely from an animal bone and blood basis. No acid phosphate or Charleston rock is used in same.

The excellent reputation of this brand in the twelve years we have been supplying it to our customers has been fully maintained, both in satisfactory crop results and in the permanent improvement of soils resulting from its use. Being made purely from an animal bone basis, it cannot, of course, be sold quite as low as fertilizers in which the phosphoric acid is derived from acid phosphate; and while fertilizers deriving their phosphoric acid from the latter source give, as a rule, excellent results, still it is the opinion of many practical farmers that the animal bone basis fertilizers are more reliable and lasting in their effects, and that they give much surer and better results in dry seasons.

Lister's Standard is a complete manure, containing all the elements of plant food, and can be used on any crop as a substitute for stable manure, or, used with it, will give much better results than the use of manure alone. It gives the most satisfactory results on all farm and vegetable crops, being especially recommended for both Late and Early Cabbage, Potatoes, Peas, Melons, Cucumbers, Tomatoes and Corn. It is also excellently adapted for use on grain crops, especially those to be followed by grass. Our customers who have used it for years pronounce it to be one of the most reliable fertilizers for all seasons, whether wet or dry, that they have ever used.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 9 to 10 per cent.; Soluble Potash, 2.00 to 2.50 per cent. Bag (167 lbs.), \$2.40; per ton (12 bags), \$28.00.

STANDARD FERTILIZERS.

Our Standard Fertilizers are giving most excellent crop results to our customers, and we are constantly in receipt of most gratifying reports in regard to same. The following letter is from one of the largest and most successful truckers in this vicinity, and shows the high esteem in which our Standard Fertilizers are held:

HENRICO Co., VA.—I take pleasure in advising you in regard to your Standard Fertilizers; that I have been buying from you for several years past; have given me results that are entirely satisfactory. I have used it on nearly every vegetable crop, both early and late, that is brought to your city market, and the results have been all that could be desired.

R. R. CARTER.

The materials from which these fertilizers are made are of the best quality. The ammonia and nitrogen are derived from animal matter, such as meat, blood and fish, and high-grade sulphates and nitrates. The phosphoric acid is from high-grade acid phosphate and bone. The potash is derived from sources calculated to produce the best results on the particular crops for which they are recommended.

Standard Vegetable Fertilizer.

Analysis. { Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.
Potash soluble, 3 to 4 per cent.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$2.60; per ton, \$25.00.

This fertilizer is specially prepared and highly recommended for all vegetable crops. It gives most excellent results on Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Melons, and Tomatoes. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre in hills or drills, or 600 to 800 lbs. per acre broadcast, mixing a little with the soil. A good substitute for stable manure, or can be used in connection with it.

Standard Potato Fertilizer.

Analysis. { Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.
Potash (actual), 5 to 6 per cent.; free from kainit, chlorides or muriates.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$2.75; per ton, \$27.00.

This fertilizer is especially prepared for Irish and Sweet Potatoes, but will give splendid results on all root crops. On Irish Potatoes it will make large, smooth tubers of good keeping qualities. Use 800 to 1,000 lbs. broadcast, or 500 lbs. in drills. If used with stable manure, use 400 lbs. of fertilizer in the row. For Sweet Potatoes, 200 to 400 lbs. per acre will give good results for producing a large yield of smooth, good keeping roots. On Onions, Beets, Salsify, Parsnips, Carrots and Celery use 400 to 600 lbs. per acre in drills, mixing a little with the soil.

Standard Corn Fertilizer.

Analysis. { Ammonia, 1 to 2 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.
Potash (actual), 1 to 2 per cent.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$1.80; per ton, \$17.50.

This is specially prepared for the corn crop, containing the necessary ingredients to insure successful crops. It will largely increase the yield of both grain and fodder, besides proving of permanent benefit to the land. Use 200 to 400 lbs. per acre in drills.

Standard Grain and Grass Fertilizer.

Analysis. { Ammonia, 2 to 3 per cent.
Phosphoric Acid, 8 to 10 per cent.
Potash (actual), 2 to 3 per cent.

Bag (200 lbs.), \$2.25; per ton, \$22.00.

This brand is specially prepared for all grain and grass crops. It is quick-acting, and at the same time lasting in its results, largely increasing the grain crop, and at the same time acting as a permanent improver, thus also benefiting the grass or clover crop materially, or leaving the land in better condition for any other crop that may follow the grain crop. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre when drilled with the grain. When broadcasted, use at the rate of 400 to 500 lbs. per acre, and it is better to apply it before seeding the grain and to harrow all in together.

MAPES' MANURES.

MAPES' MANURES

have an unequalled reputation and record for splendid crop results and permanent improvement of the soil.

profitable crops, and at the same time permanent improvement of the soil.

Special circular and Descriptive Pamphlet giving full information mailed free upon request. Don't hesitate to write for it if interested. It contains much valuable information about the use of fertilizer.

Mapes' Vegetable Manure, or Complete Manure for Light Soils.

SUPERIOR TO PERUVIAN GUANO FOR QUICK RESULTS AND LASTING BENEFITS.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, available, 6 to 8 per cent.; Soluble Potash, 6 to 8 per cent. all as high grades Sulphate and in forms free from muriates (or chlorides).

Bag (200 lbs.), \$4.25; per ton, \$42.00.

A strictly high grade fertilizer, especially adapted for use by truck-growers, and on all classes of soil, with or without stable manure, for vegetables, insuring quick growth, tenderness, productiveness, fine flavor, nutritious quality, and early maturity—one to two weeks earlier than by usual methods. It is specially recommended for and is largely used by our leading truckers upon the following crops: Radishes, Lettuce, Beets, Onions, Peas, Snap Beans, Tomatoes, Cucumbers, Pepper, Spinach, Early and Late Cabbage, Egg Plant, Early Turnips, Melons, Squashes, and Asparagus beds.

This fertilizer is also, from the nature of its analysis and constituents, a complete manure for light soils, and on this class of soils will give the most excellent results on all farm crops, including Corn, Grass and Grain crops. On heavier soils for these latter crops we would, however, recommend the Complete Manure.

Mapes' Complete Manure, "A" Brand.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 3 to 4 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, soluble and available, 10 to 12 per cent.; Soluble Potash (actual), 2½ to 3½ per cent. **Bag (200 lbs.), \$3.65; per ton, \$36.00.**

AN EXCELLENT SUBSTITUTE FOR STABLE MANURE.

This is a complete manure for all crops, specially prepared for use on average good or heavy soils. On this class of soils it is specially recommended for use on general farm crops, such as Corn, Millet, Oats, Wheat, Rye, and for all grain crops and seeding to grass with or without grain. The drilling quality of this manure and its effect on Wheat, Rye, and succeeding grass crops, have achieved for it, after many years' use, a very high reputation.

Mapes' Economical Potato Manure. **Bag (200 lbs.), \$3.65; per ton, \$36.00.**

SUPERIOR TO STABLE MANURE FOR THIS CROP.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 4 to 5 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 6 to 8 per cent. (soluble and available, 4 to 5 per cent.); Soluble Potash (actual), 8 to 10 per cent.

(Potash is in the form of high-grade Sulphate and free from Muriates and Chlorides.)

This is far superior to stable manure for this crop. Produces better and smoother potatoes, and makes a much larger yield. It is specially prepared and recommended for both Irish and Sweet Potatoes, and also gives excellent results on Asparagus, Beets and other root crops, and is also well adapted and gives the most satisfactory results on Strawberries, Raspberries, and all small fruits. Use 300 to 400 lbs. per acre in drill for Irish Potatoes, or 500 to 1,000 lbs. broadcast; for Sweet Potatoes, 200 to 300 lbs. per acre in drill.

Mapes' Tobacco Manure. **Bag (200 lbs.), \$3.75; per ton, \$37.00.**

PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR PRODUCING THE FINEST QUALITY LEAF.

Analysis.—Ammonia, 5 to 6 per cent.; Phosphoric Acid, 4 to 6 per cent.; Soluble Potash, 6 to 7 per cent. Ammonia derived from No. 1 Peruvian Guano and other sources. Potash from high-grade Sulphate, and entirely free from Muriates and Chlorides.

This is a complete tobacco manure, specially prepared for producing a superior quality of leaf, both for fillers and wrappers. It is compounded with a view of meeting the conditions present in the soils of Virginia and North Carolina naturally selected for tobacco. The materials used are based on accurate knowledge from a long experience of practical tests. The results from the use of this Mapes' Tobacco Manure have been most satisfactory, and we strongly recommend our tobacco-growers who are desirous of raising large crops of the finest quality of tobacco to use this brand. The well-known reliability of the Mapes Company, together with the splendid reputation for crop results which their fertilizers have made, warrant the use of this brand on the largest scale by tobacco-growers everywhere.

WOOD'S PURE ANIMAL BONE. Price per bag (200 lbs.), \$2.60; per ton, \$25.00. For full information, see page 74.

LAND PLASTER. See page 50 for full information. Price, 75c. per bag; \$7.00 per ton.

To grow the
FINEST QUALITY of
LEAF TOBACCO, use

Mapes' Tobacco Manure.

Poultry Supplies.

WOOD'S PRACTICAL RATIONS—For Laying Hens.

Laying hens should have at least one feed a day of ground food. This is more easily digested, and gives better results than whole grain. The formula of **Wood's Practical Rations** is put up from ingredients which experience has shown give the most satisfactory results, and it is largely used by the best and most experienced poultry raisers in this country. It is a complete food, containing all the elements necessary for egg production, and will give most satisfactory results. We use it largely ourselves in our own poultry yards, and can recommend it with confidence to our customers. In addition to the other ingredients, it contains suitable proportions of dried meat and fine bone, so that it will not be necessary to use these two articles in addition, when this food is used.

We would recommend that **Wood's Practical Rations** be fed once a day (in the morning is best), made into a mash, by mixing with water or skim milk. There can be no fixed rule as to the amount of food to give a flock; the quantity that hens will eat varies with weather conditions, etc.; and the quantity to be given can only be told from experience. They should, however, be fed all of **Wood's Practical Rations** that they will eat up clean in about twenty minutes. Whole grain should be fed for the afternoon meal. A change of food is just as desirable for poultry as for people.

Price, per 100 lb. bag **Wood's Practical Rations**, \$2.50; per 50-lb. bag, \$1.40; trial package of 15 lbs., 50c.

MEAT MEAL. Animal food is very necessary for poultry in winter to keep them in good laying condition.

This Meat Meal is a splendid meat food; should be mixed with wet food. 5 lbs. 20c.; 25 lbs. 75c.; 50 lbs. \$1.40; 100 lbs. \$2.50. We can also supply a mixed **Bone and Meat Meal** at same price.

FINE BONE MEAL. Excellent to aid in increasing egg production, and a splendid feed for young chicks. Should be fed wet, mixed with corn meal or bran. 5 lbs. 20 cts.; 25 lbs. 85 cts.; 100 lbs. \$2.75.

CRUSHED or GRANULATED BONE supplies the lime for shell and other ingredients necessary in the composition of eggs. Scatter about the poultry yard. 5 lbs. 20 cts.; 25 lbs. 85 cts.; 100 lbs. \$2.75.

CRUSHED OYSTER SHELLS. Splendid for poultry, to help in the formation of egg-shells and keep fowls healthy.

Use it freely. Feed alone. 15 lbs. for 25 cts.; 40 lbs. for 50 cts.; 100 lbs. for 75 cts.

MICA CRYSTAL GRIT. The sharpest and hardest grit known. It is absolutely necessary for fowls to have grit in order to keep them healthy and free from cholera, etc., and their kindred diseases. Grit is the chickens' teeth, and the absence of plenty of grit often means the difference between success and failure with poultry.

Price, 5 lbs. 15 cts.; 25 lbs. 40 cts.; 50 lbs. 60 cts.; 100 lbs. \$1.00. Special prices by the ton.

INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD. A preparation which is very largely used all over the country. Recommended very highly by poultry raisers and others who have used it to increase egg production and keep poultry in first-class condition. Price, large sized package, 25 cts. If by mail, 47 cts.

RUST'S EGG PRODUCER. One of the best and most satisfactory preparations we have ever sold for feeding to poultry to increase egg production. Our customers who have used it speak in the highest praise of it, saying that it not only largely increases the quantity of eggs, but improves the appearance and condition of the poultry. Feed every day at first at the rate of one tablespoonful to a quart of meal or wet feed; afterwards two or three times a week, and when the hens commence laying freely it can be discontinued. A 25-cent package contains 16% tablespoonsfuls. One pound package, 25 cts.; by mail, 44 cts.; 2½ pound package, 50 cts.; by mail, 94 cts.; 6 pound package, \$1.00; 10 pound package, \$1.50.

RUST'S HAVEN'S CLIMAX CONDITION POWDERS. A first-class preparation for poultry and cattle. A splendid cure for cholera and other poultry diseases; it tones up the system and greatly improves the plumage after the trying moulting season. It is also a good medicine for hogs, cattle, and horses, and gives splendid satisfaction to our customers who use it. 13-ounce box, 25 cts.; if by mail, 40 cts.; 32-ounce box, 50 cts.; if by mail, 85 cts.; 5-pound box, \$1.00; 8-pound box, \$1.50.

ROUP PILLS. An almost sure cure for Roup, given according to directions. We have known almost hopeless cases cured by it. Per box of 50 pills, 25c. Mailed on receipt of price.

RUST'S LICE-KILLING PAINT. For dissolving in kerosene, to apply with a brush to cracks, crevices, roosts, etc., but not to be used on the fowls nor in the nests. Price, 4-ounce box, sufficient to make one quart, 10 cts., or, postage paid, 15 cts.; 16-ounce box, sufficient to make one gallon, 25 cts., or, postage paid, 40 cts.

RUST'S LICE-KILLING POWDER. For dusting fowls and nests. Price, 10 cts., or, postage paid, 15 cts.; 16-ounce box, 25c.; postage paid, 40c. Circular giving information regarding Rust's Preparations mailed upon request.

LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE. A powdered preparation for dusting on setting hens and also on laying fowls and other large chickens. Price, 25 cts. per package. If by mail, 42 cts.

SANITARY DRINKING FOUNTS. Made of galvanized iron; a most satisfactory fountain, both for large poultry yards and small chickens. Always keeps the water fresh and clean. Four-quart, 50c.; eight-quart or 2-gallon fountains, \$1.

'CYPHERS' INCUBATORS.

The Cyphers' Incubator is beyond all question the best and most satisfactory incubator offered to-day. The hatching of chickens by incubators is becoming a very important and profitable branch of the poultry business, and is being very generally and successfully followed now all over the country. It is much more satisfactory and more easily managed than the old-fashioned method of setting the hens.

It is most important, however, to have a first-class incubator in order to conduct the business with success and profit. There are a good many cheap incubators on the market which do not give satisfaction, the use of which has caused some people to become discouraged with what, under proper management and with a first-class incubator, proves to be a most satisfactory and profitable source of income. "Whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," applies in the strongest possible way to the hatching of chickens by incubators. Start right, with a Cyphers' Incubator, and with a little regular care and attention, success is assured.

CYPHERS' INCUBATORS.

No. 0, Capacity, 60 eggs,	\$14.00	Style 0, Indoor, 60 chicks,	\$ 8.00
No. 1, Capacity, 120 eggs,	20.00	Style 0, Outdoor, 60 chicks,	9.00
No. 2, Capacity, 220 eggs,	29.00	Style B, Indoor, 150 chicks,	10.00

Prices of larger sizes quoted upon request.

With a Cyphers' Incubator and Cyphers' Brooder there is no trouble about hatching early chicks and having same on the market at the times when chickens are most profitable. Properly handled a Cyphers' Incubator and a Brooder will bring in a steady and satisfactory income all through the year. The Cyphers' Catalogue, giving full information about these incubators and brooders, and telling about profitable poultry breeding in all its branches, will be mailed upon request.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from thoroughbred poultry, see page 73.



T.W. WOOD & SONS, Richmond, Va. U.S.A.

STORE & OFFICE: 1323 EAST MAIN ST.

WAREHOUSES: 8 & 10 SOUTH 14TH ST.

BRANCH STORES: 6TH & MARSHALL ST.
1707 EAST FRANKLIN ST.

Red Clover.

WOOD'S EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS
PRODUCES BEAUTIFUL
GREEN VELVET LAWNS.



NEW ERA
COW PEAS

SEED FARMS,
OAKLAND,
CHESTER,
AND
HOLLYBROOK.

JERSEY WAKEFIELD
CABBAGE.



THE LARGEST SEED HOUSE IN THE SOUTH